MAR 23 1928

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 53 MARCH 15, 1928 NO. 6

CHINA'S STONE LIBRARIES
John C. B. Kwei

VOCATIONAL INFORMATION THRU THE COLLEGE LIBRARY
F. K. W. Drury

RENTAL COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Edward A. Henry

SYRACUSE STUDENTS' PROJECT LIBRARY
Wharton Miller

MID-WEST COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGETS
Karl T. Jacobsen

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY · NEW YORK

CROWELL'S SPRING BOOKS

FICTION

Sally of Show Alley
By Homer King Gordon. 12mo.... $2.00

Salvage All
By Grace Jones Morgan. 12mo..... 2.00

One Wide River to Cross
By Christine Whiting Parmenter. 12mo. 2.00

Mr. Battle Pays the Bills
By Mary Imlay Taylor. 12mo..... 2.00

Hajii Murad, a Devil and Other Stories
By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 12mo..... 1.75

The Forged Note, Father Sergii and Other Stories
By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 12mo..... 1.75

Partners Three
By Elby Wagner. 12mo..... 2.00

The Bronze Turkey.
By Elizabeth Willis. Illus. in color.. 2.00

ENGLISH

Self Expression Through the Spoken Word
By Allen Crafton (University of Kansas) 12mo. 1.75

The Essay
By R. D O'Leary (University of Kansas, 12mo. 1.75

Dictionary of English Grammar
By Maurice H. Weseen (University of Nebraska) 8vo. 4.50
Thumb indexed 5.00

SOCIOLOGY

Elements of Rural Sociology
By Newell L. Sims (Oberlin College). Illustrated. 8vo..... 3.75

EDUCATION

The District School As It Was
By Warren Burton. Illus. 12mo... 1.50

ECONOMICS

An Introduction to American Economic History
By Walter W. Jennings (University of Kentucky) 8vo..... 3.00

Federal Aid. A Study of the American Subsidy System
By Austin F. Macdonald (University of Pennsylvania) 8vo..... 2.75

HISTORY AND POLITICS

American Presidents
By Thomas F. Moran (Purdue University). Illustrated with Portraits. 12mo. 2.50

The "Also Rans" (Men Who Missed the Presidency)
By Don C. Seitz. Illus. 8vo..... 3.50

ESSAYS

Shakespeare, Christian Teaching, Letters
By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 12mo..... 1.75

Patriotism, Slavery of Our Times, General Articles
By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 12mo..... 1.75

POETRY AND DRAMA

The Ring and the Book
By Robert Browning. Walter Hampden Thin Paper Edition. 12mo. Illustrated 2.00

Opera Synopses
By J. Walker McSpadden. Revised Thin Paper Edition. 12mo..... 2.50

PHILOSOPHY

A History of Modern Philosophy
By Horatio W. Dresser. 8vo..... 3.00

—o—

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY -;- *Publishers*

393 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1925.

tools for adult education

THE WORLD TODAY BOOKSHELF

Charles A. Beard, Editorial Chairman

This is a new series of books on man and his world, particularly fitted for the adult education programs of American libraries. The World Today Bookshelf was introduced at the Toronto Convention last year and was christened by the librarians themselves, the award for the successful title going to Miss Sarah Greer, librarian of the National Institute of Public Administration.

Three stimulating new books are now published as the nucleus around which a comprehensive series is being rapidly projected under the direction of a distinguished group of editors.

Titles Now Ready

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By *Harold Underwood Faulkner*

"Bound to hold the reader's attention from beginning to end without either confusing or boring him."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

THE LIVING CONSTITUTION

By *Howard Lee McBain*

"It will serve and delight those who really want to know how we govern ourselves."—*Thomas Reed Powell in the N. Y. Herald Tribune.*

ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

By *Willard L. Thorp*

A lucid, brief examination of the elements in the economic machine, with special reference to modern American organization and practice.

Dean James E. Russell, President of the American Association for Adult Education, says:

"They are worthy of anyone's bookshelf. The format—type, page and style—is particularly pleasing. The content is put in a way that makes easy reading and incites to further study. . . . Their greatest usefulness will be found by the man in the street—the kind of a man like myself who wants to know something worth while about things that vitally affect him but which lie outside his personal horizon."

Price per volume $1.50

Write for full description

The Macmillan Company

60 Fifth Avenue New York

The Putnam
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

New York
2 West 45th Street
just west of 5th Ave.

London
24 Bedford Street
Strand

Librarians Agree

that the service given by the Putnam Library Department is remarkable in INTELLIGENCE, EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY and PROMPTNESS.

This service covers supplying ALL BOOKS new and old wherever and whenever published.

The Department is always able to draw upon the comprehensive stock of the Putnam Bookstore to fill Library orders. ***Lists of proposed purchases promptly priced.***

PUTNAMS SERVICE

From Bale to Book

INTERLAKEN ART BUCKRAM

A Cloth Made Especially for LIBRARY and LAW BOOK Binding

Art Buckram is a Very Heavy and Strong Cloth, Insuring Durability

17 Colors are kept in stock and may be obtained from any of the following Interlaken Agents:

New York: John Campbell & Co., 28 Spruce St.; Louis Dejonge & Co., 71 Duane St.; Gane Bros. & Co. of New York, 106 Lafayette St., Thomas Garnar & Co., Inc., 181 William St.; The H. Griffin & Sons Co., 77 Duane St.; Fred M. Stewart Co., 298 Broadway; U. T. Hayes & Co., 74 Gold St.

Philadelphia: Louis Dejonge & Co., 116 North 7th; Schulte Bros. Co., 51 North 7th St.; J. L. Shoemaker & Co., Inc., 15 South 6th St.

Boston: Marshall, Son & Co., Corp., 226 Purchase St.; Charles T. Wheelock & Co., 226 Congress St.; White, Son Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave.; The H. Griffin & Sons Co., 99 South St.

Chicago: Louis Dejonge & Co., 600-604 West Van Buren St.; Gane Bros. & Lane, 815-823 South Wabash Ave.; The H. Griffin & Sons Co., 701 South Dearborn St.; Fred M. Stewart Co., 538 South Clark St.; Slade, Hipp & Meloy, Inc., 119 West Lake St.; Thomas Garnar & Co., Inc., 121 West Harrison St.

Cincinnati: Queen City Paper Co., 515 Eggleston Ave.; J. L. Shoemaker & Co., P. O. Box No. 221.

St. Louis: Gane Brothers & Lane, 200 North 3rd St.

San Francisco: Louis Dejonge & Co., 500 Howard St., c/o American Type Founders Co.; U. T. Hayes & Co., 51 Clementia St., c/o H. W. Brintnall

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Calls Attention to its New Publications

A HANDBOOK OF THE AMERICAN WING, by R. T. H. Halsey and Charles O. Cornelius. 4th edition. octavo. xviii, 295 pp. 112 ill. New York. 1928. Price in paper $1.00, in cloth $2.00

HANDBOOK OF THE BENJAMIN ALTMAN COLLECTION. 2d edition. octavo. xvi, 170 pp. 51 pl. and plan. New York. 1928. Price $1.00

CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH PAINTINGS FROM EL GRECO TO GOYA. octavo. xxiv, 13 pp. 66 ill. New York. 1928. Price $.25

THE ART OF THE GOLDSMITH IN CLASSICAL TIMES, by Christine Alexander (to be published in April)

ADDRESS

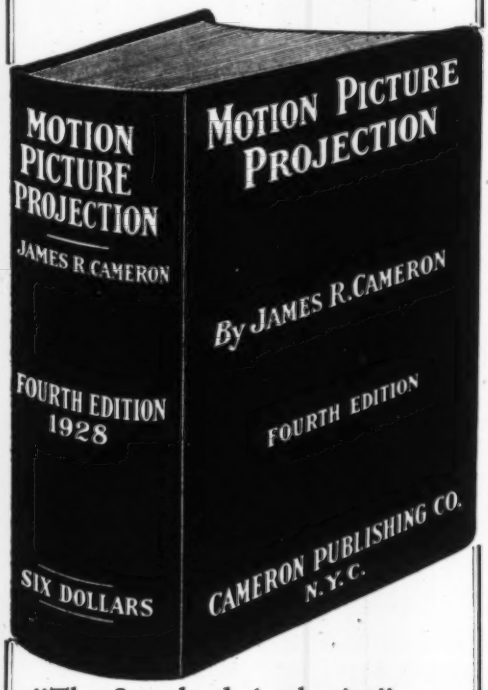
The Metropolitan Museum of Art

FIFTH AVENUE AND 82D STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

READY MARCH 1st

The FOURTH Edition
(tenth year)

INTRODUCTION
BY S. L. ROTHAFEL "ROXY"



"The Standard Authority"

Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.:
"We appreciate greatly what you have done to make the subject better understood."
Dept. of Public Instruction, Washington, D. C.:
"By far the most complete manual we know of. The most complete work of its kind."
American Photography:
"This . . is a veritable encyclopedia and the most complete and accurate work on the subject. Over 1,200 pages of solid matter . . .and has not once failed to give satsfacton."
New York State Library:
"The book has been placed on our recommended book list."
Buffalo Public Library:
"Seems to be in constant use."
Montreal Free Library:
"We have a steady demand for the book. Additional copies are necessary for our reserve shelves."
Board of Education, Newark, N. J.:
"We have found motion picture projection to be of great assistance."
Board of Education, City of Chicago:
"Like the book very much. Use it in visual instruction."

1248 PAGES 500 ILLUSTRATIONS
— PRICE SIX DOLLARS —
(Special Discount to Libraries)

Cameron Publishing Company
MANHATTAN BEACH, N. Y.

LIBRARIANS—

Make your binding fund go further with Rademaekers'

NUMBER 2 BINDING

Mass production methods successfully applied in Rademaekers' bindery.

Standardization has aided in developing the No. 2 Binding. This is our quantity plus small profit binding at

55 cents
per volume

In the eight-inch fiction size; larger volumes in proportion.

A Rademaekers' No. 2 Binding is the grade of most of the first-class bindings.

There is little difference between them. The top and bottom gold finishing lines are omitted. But it is a guaranteed binding, made with strong Davey boards, with a good grade of buckram in several standard colors.

If you want to stretch your binding appropriation, you will find our No. 2 Binding perfectly satisfactory—at a great saving in cost.

Service. We return all books within 4 weeks after receiving same.

We prepay the freight both ways on lots of 200 or more volumes.

Let us bind two volumes for you free. Then You can judge of this value for yourself.

Wm. H. Rademaekers & Son Co.
Library Binders
NEWARK - NEW JERSEY

FÉLICITÉ LEFÈVRE

has written two famous books for

CHILDREN

The Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen

with 24 illustrations in color by
TONY SARG

Price $1.00

The Little Grey Goose

with 24 illustrations in color by
FREDA DERRICK

Price $1.00

In April a Third Book will be Published

TOPSY-TURVY

The Mother Goose people are all tired of their jobs so they change places—Red Riding Hood goes to the Three Bears house, Little Boy Blue eats Jack Horner's Plum—but so many unexpected things happen that they are all pleased when they are changed back again.

24 illustrations in color by DOROTHY GAY THOMAS Price $1.00

These books are strongly bound in cloth, carefully printed on durable paper. Square 12 mo.

MACRAE - SMITH - COMPANY - - PHILADELPHIA

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 53, NO. 6 MARCH 15, 1928

CONTENTS

CHINA'S STONE LIBRARIES *by John C. B. Kwei* 247
A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOUR IN EUROPE WITH DR. KOCH 250
INFORMATION ON VOCATIONS THRU THE COLLEGE LIBRARY *by Francis K. W. Drury* 251
RENTAL COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY *by Edward A. Henry* 253
THE SYRACUSE LIBRARY SCHOOL'S PROJECT LIBRARY *by Wharton Miller* 255
PHILIPPINE LIBRARY LEGISLATION *by Eustaquio G. Aquino* 257
BRINGING BOOKS TO LIFE *by Floy Davis Laird and Letha M. Davidson* . . 261
MID-WEST COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGETS *by Karl T. Jacobsen* 263
EDITORIAL NOTES 266
AMONG LIBRARIANS 267
LIBRARY WORK 268
ORGANIZATIONS 270
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 271
OPPORTUNITIES 274
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 276

New Binding Cloth

from England, France and Italy, in an assorted array of colors and designs, can now be secured from us on our re-bound books at no additional expense.

We have also added new colors of that good, tough Bancroft Buckram for use on books that receive hard wear.

Samples bound free

UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE

23rd and Allegheny Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

UNIVERSAL-DIXIE BINDERY,
1540-1546 E. 8th St.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

ROSS & ROSS BINDERY,
860 Third St.,
San Diego, Calif.

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY BINDERY,
292-298 Main St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE,
207-09 Market St.,
San Antonio, Tex.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 15, 1928

CHINA'S STONE LIBRARIES

BY JOHN C. B. KWEI

Curator, Chinese Collection, Columbia University

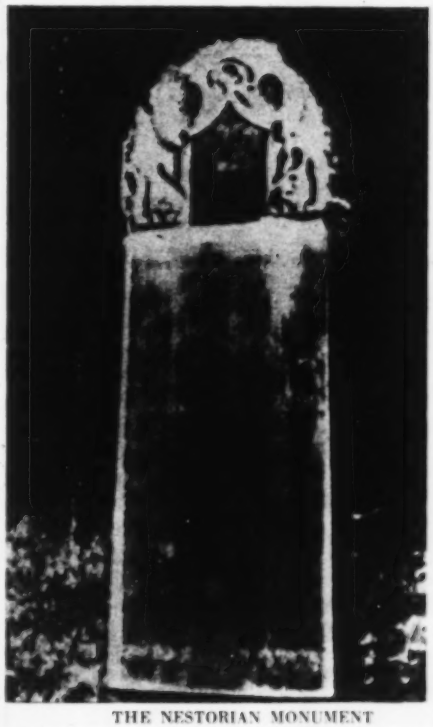
In dealing with ancient stone monuments, one is apt to think of the Stonehenge circle of England, and the Pyramids of Egypt. But with these well-known relics the stone libraries of China should also take their place. The history of stone libraries goes back for its origin to the builder of the Great Wall, Tsin-Shih-Hwang, one of the greatest tyrants which China, and even the whole world, has ever seen. He lived in the third century before Christ—in the days when Hamilcar and Hannibal went into Spain and the Punic Wars broke out upon Europe.

With a view to perfecting the dream of governing the people with ease and forever, the prime minister of Tsin-Shih-Hwang, Li-sze, saw the need of suppressing literary pursuits and in the year 213 B. C. he submited a memorandum, which is here reproduced in part:

"Your Majesty, whose spirit sheds the brightest lustre over all, whose keen perception penetrates everything, had conquered a territory that could be compared favorably with any of the other dynasties in the past. In order to keep this condition eternally, I beg to call your attention to the scholars. These people are more to be feared than you generally think. I have watched them for a long time and am fully informed of their intentions: I know their very hearts regard them as your greatest enemies: my modesty, or rather my reverence for you, forbids me to go further into details. Immediately you issue any edict, they pretend to discover in it some injustice, or at least some useless trash. They complain that whatever you do cannot correspond to the action of the wise emperors of former times. With such incessant criticism, they sow the seeds of future rebellion.

"May I, Your Majesty, advise you what is the best solution. Mildness and indulgence do not in any way improve the situation. Let us avail ourselves of the only expedient to root out an evil. It is BOOKS which have instilled those opinions into our high-brow scholars. Let us snatch books away from them. Only when they are forever robbed of what nourishes their arrogance, can we expect at last to stop the inexhaustible source of their stubbornness!

"With the exception of those books which treat of the science of healing, of agriculture and prophecy,



THE NESTORIAN MONUMENT

and those which portray the memorable occurrences of your glorious dynasty, since the commencement of your Rule, command, Your Majesty, that everywhere the whole trash of dangerous and useless books be burnt. If scholars do not have those books of morals and history before their eyes, they will no longer draw hateful comparisons between the reign of Your Majesty and those of the early emperors. Now or never is the time to close the mouths of those grumblers, to curb their insolence.

"Begin with those of your mandarins who busy themselves with history. Command them to convert all these useless monuments so treasured by them into ashes. Give a similar order to the magistrates who guard the laws. The Book of Poetry and others, from which heretofore instructions were obtained shall from this time become useless. They may be forever forgotten; they are only suitable for the flames!"

CONFUCIUS. TAKEN FROM THE MARBLE TABLET AT SIAN

This incredible plan was seriously meant. The Emperor consented to it, and on the penalty of death, all books were ordered to be delivered up to the officials within thirty days, and by them to be publicly burnt. Over four hundred and sixty scholars who had not been afraid to speak their minds were hurled with their books into one large pit. A cry of indignation went thru the whole land. After a lapse of few years, the Tsin Dynasty came to an end. Emperor Hui of the succeeding dynasty—Han—revoked the edict which prohibited the reading of classics. Every encouragement was offered to induce the people to bring forward their hidden treasures, and a good collection resulted. In order to guard against the whims of a second Tsin-Shih-Hwang, books were ordered to be engraved on stones. This is the origin of China's Stone Libraries.

According to Yen-woo Koo in his *Researches on Stone Classics*, there were eight times when the emperors of different dynasties ordered the classics to be carved. The first emperor who did this was Lin-ti of the Han Dynasty, A. D. 172. He commanded that the five *Classics—Books of Poetry, Book of History, Book of Changes, Book of Rites*, and the *Annals of Spring and Autumn*, should be inscribed on stones, and be placed in front of the Ta Hsueh, which was the National College of Higher Learning for the training of men capable of filling administrative offices. Three forms of writing had been applied, hieroglyphs, seal characters and plain square characters. The first form of writing was invented in the eighteenth century B. C., the second in the ninth century B. C., and the third in the first century A. D. When the whole work was finished in 175 A. D., the road was full of carts, carrying people to see the stone books, in front of the National College. They went there with no less zealous spirit than the New Yorkers visit Coney Island on a hot summer day! The second official carving was done in A. D. 240, the third in A. D. 261, the fourth about 331 A. D., the fifth in A. D. 833, the sixth in A. D. 837, the seventh in A. D. 1053, and the last one in 1791.

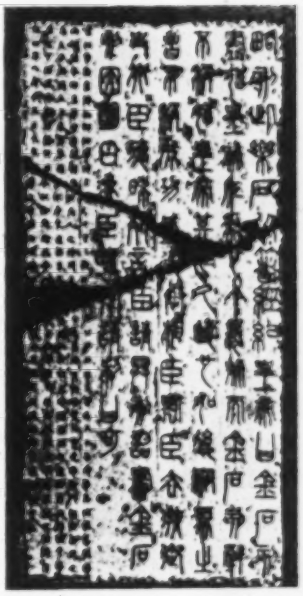
At present the three most famous stone libraries are in Sian, Peking and Chufou. Sian is about six hundred miles up the Yellow River. Over its wall to the south is a residential quarter which contains the "Forest of Tablets," or the Stone Library. This collection of stones has inscription of different kinds. One set of stones is inscribed with the whole of the thirteen classics, representing an enormous amount of expert chiseling. Perhaps the most interesting one is the Tsin Tablet, which is Tsin-Shih-Hwang's own apology for assuming imperial power in the same way that when Kufu finished his great pyramid near the Nile River, he carved an inscription. It records the ascent of Tsin from mere kingship to the sway over the six kingdoms, his stopping war and bringing peace, and his personal visitation of his conquests. There are also some fine drawings by famous artists and among them the most approved portrait of Confucius, the "Uncrowned King." The latest addition to the library is the famous Nestorian Monument, which records the early introduction of Christianity into China. The stone stands about seven feet high and was erected in 781 A. D. The tablet was then lost sight of for six hundred years and only about seventy years ago was brought and honored by

a place in the Stone Library. It is estimated that over six thousand large sheets of paper would be necessary in order to get a rubbing of each inscription.

The Stone Library in Peking is only a copy of that in Sian. Usually it is referred to as the Library of the Kuo Tze Chien, or School of the Sons of the Empire. The library itself is not of the age of the school, but dates only from the eighteenth century. The purpose of the school was to instruct the children of the ruling imperial family. In the imperial lecture hall of the school, the Emperor would go once a year to hear a discourse on the responsibilities and duties of his office and would receive reproof and exhortation from the head of the institution. In the Stone Library, the Emperor came to meditate upon the wisdom of the country, engraved on stones which would remind him at the same time that it was wisdom by which the nation should be ruled, and not illiteracy.

These inscriptions on these stones were engraved by the order of Chien-Lung in 1791 A. D., and they were originally one hundred and eighty-two in number. Aside from being a standard of the works in the land, they are intended to form an insurance against the loss of these all-important memoirs of sacred antiquity. The text is divided on the face of the stone into pages of convenient size, so that rubbings may be taken on paper and bound up in the form of books.

Ninety miles from Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, is Chufou, the place in which Confucius once lived and is now buried. The duke of Kung, a direct descendant of the great sage, has charge of the whole district. Here the lofty green tiled roofs of the Confucian Temple, the best in China, can be seen from a long distance. Under these roofs, aside from those things that Confucius himself used or touched, there are numerous stone inscriptions about the teachings and illustrations of Confucius of that period. Many of the tablets have papers pasted to them, intimating that rubbings are not to be taken without due authority, somewhat as the rules of some American public buildings do not allow visitors to take tracings or snapshots.



RUBBINGS FROM THE TWO SIDES

OF THE TSIN TABLET

These stones libraries help to form the stone trio, the rest being Stonehenge and Pyramids. They ought to prove a never-ending source of interest to all people of the world. Judging from the present rate of human progress, it may not be a total impossibility that before long we may visit them by flying some week-end!

RADIO VOTERS' SERVICE

List Compiled by the American Library Association

POWER AND THE PUBLIC

March 13

William Zebina Ripley. *Main Street and Wall Street.* Little, 1927. $2.50.
The last three or four chapters are on light, power, and public utilities.

W. S. Murray. *Superpower.* McGraw-Hill, 1926.
The author is opposed to government ownership or regulation.

"Public Utilities as Political Footballs" in *World's Work*, December 1927.

Electric Power and the Public Welfare by Mrs. Ann D. Bursch, National League of Women Voters, December 1926.

HOW WE NOMINATE OUR PRESIDENTS

March 27

Louise Overacker. *The Presidential Primary.* Macmillan, 1926.

E. M. Sait. *American Parties and Elections.* Century, 1927.

"Needed Modification of the Primary System" by C. G. Dawes in the *North American Review*, June 1927.

Nominating Methods, with Special Reference to the Direct Primary by Helen M. Rocca. National League of Women Voters, 1927.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOUR

UNDER the direction of Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Northwestern University, a bibliographical tour and pilgrimage to selected European libraries will start from New York on June 30 and visit the important book and library centers of Europe before the return on September 6. The School of Foreign Travel, Inc., of 110 East 42nd Street, New York, will have the management of the tour. The price of $745 includes one class sailings, tourist third cabin transportation, on the S. S. *Lituania* to and from Europe; second class rail travel in Europe except in England, where there is no second and where third class will be used; hotel accommodations in moderate-priced hotels of the nature of the Pension Boos in Rome and the Pension Jennings Ricciolli in Florence; sightseeing by motor bus as specified; and entrance fees to museums, galleries and so forth. The price does not include personal expenses, passport and visa expenses, and gratuities on the ocean.

Daily talks on books and libraries will be given on the outward trip. Such books as Orcutt's *In Quest of the Perfect Book* and Winship's *Gutenberg to Plantin*, guide books, and selected dictionaries and phrase books of French, German and Italian will be available to members of the party on the boat. In the various European cities representative librarians and booksellers will address the group in English. In the few cases when the Continental speaker may elect to use his native tongue the address will be immediately translated, or summarized in English.

Four days will be spent in Paris, from July 10 to 14, with visits to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Bibliothèque Mazarine, American Library School, and Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. At Geneva, from July 15 to 17, the libraries of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office will be visited. Four days at Rome (July 20-24) will be taken up in part with inspection of the Vatican Library, the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, and the Libreria Liberma and Libreria Nardecchia. At Florence, on July 24-25, the Laurentian Library and National Library are scheduled, and the publishing house of Hoepli and the Ambrosian Library at Milan the next day. Basle, Heidelberg, and Nuremberg lead to Leipzig and the University Library, the City Library, Volksbibliothek, Deutsche Bücherei and others. The Prussian State Library, the University Library, and the Notgemeinschaft are among the places to be visited in Berlin, August 6-10. After a day at Cologne, the International Institute of Bibliography, the Royal Library, the University Library and the new library of the University of Louvain are to be seen at Brussels, August 13-16. At The Hague, August 18-19, the Royal Library, the Library of the Peace Palace, and the Librairie Martinus Nijhoff will be visited. Six days in London, August 21-26, will allow for visits to the British Museum, the Central Library for Students, the Library of the University of London, the London Library, and numerous others, with side trips to Oxford and Cambridge. On August 27 the party will sail from Portland, Weymouth Harbor, arriving in New York on September 6.

Mrs. Theodore W. Koch, who was for seven years librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library, will accompany the tour as Counsellor of Women.

AN HISTORICAL BUSINESS SERVICE

TO SEARCH for and assist in the preservation of all the fragments of information which go to make up the detailed story of the way in which business was actually transacted in former times is the purpose of the Business Historical Society, Inc., organized late in 1925. It has its quarters in the new George F. Baker Library, Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass. The combined historical collections of the Society and of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, aggregating over 100,000 bound volumes and many thousands of reports, pamphlets, and statistical series; the business section of the Boston Public Library of 200,000 bound volumes deposited in the library; and the extensive library of finance of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, amounting to about 8,000 volumes, form the working collection from which information to members will be sent. The cost of admission is $25 to members, with $25 annual dues.

Among librarians who are affiliated members are:

Alcott, William, *Boston Globe*.

Alexander, Mary Louise, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, New York.

Bradley, Florence, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

Cannon, Carl L., New York Public Library.

Doane, Gilbert H., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Loeber, L. Elsa, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York City.

Lomer, Gerhard R., McGill University, Montreal.

Reynolds, Margaret, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

Reynolds, Marion J., Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Richardson, Ernest Cushing, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Wall, Alexander J., New York Historical Society, New York.

INFORMATION ON VOCATIONS THRU THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

BY FRANCIS K. W. DRURY

Assistant Librarian, Brown University.

THE scattering of the material creates the chief difficulty in the use of the books on vocations in college and university libraries.

The first scattering occurs among the books. Each volume goes under its main subject, so that Newell's *Engineering as a Career*, is classified under Engineering, Seitz's *Training for the Newspaper Trade* is placed with the books on Journalism, Palmer's *The Ideal Teacher* and Wright's *The Young Man and Teaching* both go together under Education and its subdivision of Teaching.

This distribution is almost inevitable in a general library where the main subject of the book and the intent of the author are the deciding factors in classifying it. Even if the vocational pressure of today should bring these together under the one subject of vocations, subdivided by occupations, there would still be an outlying group which could with difficulty be herded in. Examples of these are books descriptive of an industry or profession which serve as the necessary background, such as Bishop and Keller's *Industry and Trade*, Harrington and Frankenberg's *Essentials in Journalism*, and Kreb's *Being a Good Teacher* or Seeley's *Teaching: Its Aims and Methods*. These of course go under the subject.

On the other hand those books are brought together and kept in one group which deal with many occupations from the vocational viewpoint. More and more of these are now available, such as, Gowin, Wheatley and Brewer's *Occupations*, Platt's *Book of Opportunities*, and *Vocational Information* issued by Stanford university.

These form the basic group of the vocational library and tend to attract others as the emphasis is placed on the vocational viewpoint. In the Dewey Decimal classification this subject is 371.425; in the Library of Congress classification it is LC.1043. Pamphlets may also be made accessible in a vertical file.

A second scattering is unavoidable, for it occurs among the periodicals. Valuable and important articles are printed in the magazines. The numbers are bound up into the volumes, and the article may not even stand with the subject. Worse, it may not even be indexed. Then it is lost indeed.

It is entirely possible to secure an extra copy of the issue containing this article, to mount it in a pamphlet binder, and to catalog it as a book. This indeed should be done for the very important periodical articles. The National Research Council recognized this difficulty and reprinted as separates a dozen or more of such articles dealing with the sciences. And now they have been gathered into a book entitled *Opportunities for a Career in Scientific Research*.

The indexing of these periodical articles is taken care of in due course if the magazine is included in the service of the *Readers' Guide*, the *Engineering Index*, or others like them. But if the article is in a special field and appears in the journal devoted to that specialty, it is easy to see how the indexing is scattered thru many lists or may not exist at all.

From the foregoing it is evident that the normal procedure of classifying and cataloging the books, pamphlets, and periodicals in a college library does not provide vocational guidance officials, advisers, or students in search of their life work with the material they wish in the form they wish. Nor is it likely to, because the demand for the books by others than those interested in the vocational side requires the customary classification by subject.

One of the ways the library can meet this dual demand is to provide two copies of each title and classify the second under vocations. This however involves an expense which will deter most libraries from doing it.

Another way is to work out a special subject heading arrangement in the card catalog by which books, pamphlets, and even periodical articles will be indexed. This involves an expense and special attention which very few, if any, libraries have undertaken. Such special indexing for the departments of instruction is usually left to the department libraries. In this way books on chemistry, mathematics, education and other subjects are more minutely analyzed at the department than the main library is justified in undertaking. Similarly the college library would normally forego such analytical work and leave it to the vocational office.

* This paper presented at the conference of the National Vocational Guidance Association, Boston, 25 February, 1928 is here printed as a suggestion for lines of co operation with the vocational guidance agencies of the college or university.

This introduces a third method of making the material available: a special index on standard cards by occupations. Such an index has been compiled by several institutions. It is ordinarily made and kept in the office of the director of vocational counsel, advice, or information, as the term may be. The University of Michigan for example has one covering one hundred and sixteen occupations which a college student might enter with nearly two thousand references. They run from Education with eighty-one references, Social Service with seventy-seven, Journalism with seventy-three, Accounting with sixty-nine, to Biology and Scoutmastership with two each, and Archaeology, Physical Education directorship, and Consular Service with one each. These references cover periodical articles as well as books and pamphlets. The file is maintained in the vocational office. It is easy to see that if the library analyzed all these items for the card catalog, a second set of the cards would be desired and needed in the vocational office as well. This involves the question of expense both in making the cards and in the expense of storing them. The economical method therefore seems to be the one in practice—an index supplementary to the card catalog. It is undoubtedly the more efficient method where such a vocational office is established.

Placing the books on open shelves in the reading room which all may have access is a fourth method of bringing this material to the attention of the students. A selected list of these titles might run to fifty volumes, occupying two shelves. A longer list might fill a tier with one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty volumes. The danger in the larger selection is that the abundance of the fare may take away the appetite. In other words the student may be discouraged from looking over so many titles.

It is not easy to arrange the books so that what is wanted may be readily found. And there are problems of keeping the books in order and of charging them out. But it seems to be a desirable thing to have the books where they stand together and can be looked over. Such a group of books may be appropriately labelled: "After college—what?"

If it is not feasible to exhibit these books in the library where all may examine them as the spirit moves, it may be possible to have them available on similar shelves in the office of the vocational bureau. In fact some officers may prefer this arrangement so that the proper book or reference may be placed in the hands of the inquirer at the psychological moment. Such a procedure may be adjusted with the library by making the proper arrangements. Best of all perhaps is to have two copies, one for the main library and the other for the office; but this involves the additional expense already mentioned.

A reading list on occupations may be cited as a fifth method of bringing this material to light. Such guide posts thru the mazes of the forest of books are more and more common in libraries. "Lantern Lists," "Ten-book Lists" "Lists for Student Reading," "Reading with a Purpose Series" are only some of the many issued on all kinds of subjects. A reading list of occupations and vocational guidance books is a logical companion to these guides. A real reading list should be annotated. It needs also to be short. Here lies the difficulty—to keep within ready reference bounds with so many vocations to be mentioned. Too long a list discourages the student in making his researches. Too short a list may omit the very vocation which attracts his interest. A happy medium must be struck in making up a popular reading list. Most lists however tend toward inclusiveness.

Hence the bibliography or printed list of books is the sixth and last method employed.

The most inclusive of such lists is Allen's *Guide to the Study of Occupations*. A new and revised edition of this is needed and has been promised by Professor Brewer. The alphabetic list of books is annotated and a careful analysis has been made of the many occupations available. The arrangement is classified according to nine groups determined by U. S. Census. Thus are listed logically all manual, mercantile, and professional occupations. It is limited to books and pamphlets, including no periodical references.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh issued in 1921 a bulletin entitled *Choice of Vocation* which included also magazine articles under each occupation. Because of a more limited selection of vocations and a more rigid choice of books it is not nearly as extensive as Allen, but it adds the desirable periodical references.

Various other lists have been issued by institutions working along this line. The University of North Carolina issued in 1925 a bulletin entitled College Education and Professional Opportunity. The statements of how the various departments of instruction lead on to special occupations is supplemented with a list of books on the various vocations to be found in the University library.

The Ohio College Association has just issued Bulletin No. 37 compiled co-operatively entitled

* It is expected that this list will be issued by the University as a Bulletin. Later reports raise the minimum number of references to any occupation to four.

The College Student and his Vocation. It is an excellent select bibliography, limited to books and arranged by important occupations. Professor L. D. Hartson of Oberlin was chairman of the committee which prepared this list for vocational counselors.

From the University of Illinois library emanated a list entitled *Vocations for College Women* by Fanny Dunlap and Alice S. Johnson. This first appeared in the *News-bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information and was reprinted in 1925 by the American Library Association.

New lists are thus constantly appearing. No attempt has been made in this talk to do more than mention a few of the recent important ones.

With Allen and the other bibliographies at hand and the card index of references available, a student adviser is equipped with the necessary material for directing the reading of a student. It is then up to the student to do the rest. Results are hard, if not impossible, to gauge. The slightest touch at a critical time may deflect a person from one line into another. The library with its resources should be ready to supply the material called for. The minutiae of its use falls on the advisers. Co-operation between the vocational bureau and the library causes the books to be selected and added as they appear. The bureau can also be notified of the arrival of books, or the books themselves may be loaned for examination and indexing.

The library then is a reservoir which may be tapped by the vocational interests just as it is being tapped by the instructional courses. Active co-operation may be reasonably expected from the library for any live issue, and vocational guidance is surely one.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO RENTAL COLLECTIONS

BY EDWARD A. HENRY

Acting Director of the University of Chicago Library

About fifteen years ago a professor who was giving a course in English literature from 1557 to 1599 came to the library with a new proposition. Said he, "I want each of my students to have in his hand as I am lecturing the same edition of the works of the author whom I am treating. There are only about thirty authors whom I plan to cover and many of these are available in relatively cheap texts or in the Everyman library." We bought thirty copies of each book and rented the sets to his students for $2.50 a quarter of twelve weeks. A year or two later another professor in the same department requested a similar set for his class and it was provided. Two or three years later when the plan seemed to be working very smoothly it was applied to the one year European History course then known as History 1, 2 and 3. For History 1 we had a set of about a dozen books which were rented in the autumn quarter. Four of these also served in the winter quarter with eight additional books and another collection of about a dozen served the course in nineteenth century history. These five sets were all we had for a number of years. In 1919 with the rapidly increasing registration the library faced the problem of buying large numbers of duplicates for the reserve book room or of finding some other means of serving these students. The rental idea was determined upon and developed very rapidly thru many experiments some of which have proven highly successful and some failures.

At the present time our plan is that the University Trustees lend the rental library funds for the purchase of books upon the understanding that these funds will be returned in rentals. The library, because of the relief furnished the reserve book room, provides space and staff. On June 30, 1927 we had expended upon the rental library $41,379 and fully ninety per cent of all the books purchased were on the shelves for further use. Meanwhile we had collected in rentals $41,775. For the last few months we have been collecting in rentals an average of about $1,200 a month and this business is increasing rapidly.

The books in the library now number over thirty thousand and may be grouped, according to the method of rental, into four classes.

About one-half of the books have been bought to be rented as sets. Our experience has proved that sets of books on literature for authors who are deceased, sets of books for courses in history other than current and sets of books for courses of an historical nature in economics, political science, sociology and so forth are safe investments. Sets for current courses in these fields are financial hazards because new works are appearing constantly and many of them make books we have in stock obsolete, so that we can no longer rent

them. In general we plan to rent sets by the quarter for from one-sixth to one-seventh of the retail price of the books. In other words we are willing to spend about twenty dollars for books to be rented as a set at three dollars a quarter. Our smallest set consists of two volumes costing about five dollars and renting for sixty-five cents a quarter. Many sets rent for two or two and a half dollars, and three dollars is our highest price at present. Obsolete books are sold thru the University of Chicago bookstore to the second hand market.

Standard dictionaries in all foreign languages from Greek, Latin and Sanskrit to French, German, Italian and Swedish and a few textbooks are rented individually by the quarter. We have endeavored to keep out of the textbook field at least until we had a considerable working collection of other books developed. The quarterly rental price is determined on the same basis as that of the sets mentioned above except that the big Harper's *Latin Dictionary* and some others which rent every quarter in the year are rented for about 1/10 of their cost.

A third form of rental is still in the experimental stage but seems very promising. In the field of German literature we have bought a large number of school texts many of which have cost us from twenty-five or thirty cents up to seventy-five cents and one dollar. Students in the more elementary German courses pay us seventy-five cents at the beginning of a quarter and receive one text and a card receipt. By showing that card they can exchange texts as often as they like for the quarter, every day if they please. This has proven very satisfactory and we have already extended it into the Romance field and are now considering extending it into History. If we can provide a satisfactory stock of books we may, for example, charge a student two dollars or two dollars fifty and then allow him to keep one reference book for that particular course in his possession continuously exchanging it for another as rapidly as he can read, without further charging.

The fourth group is of books rented at three cents a day. We now have over 16,000 books which are never rented in any other way, also any book belonging to a set which is not in use may be rented at three cents a day. Our three cents a day rentals are now yielding us about eight hundred dollars a month. About eight per cent of the books in this group are popular fiction. We buy practically everything that is favorably reviewed and in the case of standard authors we place our orders when new books are announced, so that the students come to us in large numbers on Fridays for books to read over the week-end, tho a recent check showed that only thirteen per cent of the books given out on Friday were popular fiction, comparatively little of which is rented on other days of the week except in connection with Modern Novel courses. A large proportion of books rented at three cents a day are duplicates of books in our reserve book room and owing to the heavy fines for failure to return books on time students are preferring to rent at three cents a day whenever there is the least doubt about their ability to get the book back on time, and many students prefer to get books at three cents a day rather than wait in the crowds which gather at the reserve book room window, whenever classes pass.

One development of our rental library which may not be of such general interest is the service to Home Study students. In conference with the head of the Home Study department and the individual instructors we have made up many sets of from six to ten volumes which are rented to such students. At the present time we are making a flat charge of $2.50 for three full months. This service has proven very popular and is increasing very rapidly.

As a commercial proposition our rental library could hardly be called a success because in nine years of constantly increasing activity we have, as shown above, just recovered our capital investment without making any charge for service, but as a service to University students it has proven a very popular success and in the case of the sets the rental has tended to increase the thoroness of study, due to the fact that the fundamental books of the course are on the student's study table all the time for his reading.

AMERICAN YEAR BOOK TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I supplement a statement made in the article "Some Reference Books of 1927" (LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 15) with later information received since the publication of the article. On page 71 occurs the statement that the 1926 issue of the useful *American Yearbook* is indicated by its publishers as being also its last. Later information is to the effect that the yearbook, altho its future was for a while uncertain, is to be continued under the same editorial direction but with a different publisher, and that its 1927 volume is now in press. As the *American Yearbook* is too useful a work to be discontinued this is good news to users of reference books.

I. G. MUDGE.

SYRACUSE STUDENTS' PROJECT LIBRARY

BY WHARTON MILLER

Director of the Syracuse University School of Library Science

It is not always that a problem assigned by a library school so catches the imagination of the students that unrestrained enthusiasm results; but the seniors in the School of Library Science at Syracuse are fired by a venture in the project method of teaching library science recently inaugurated there, which is, perhaps, a novel idea. Recognizing the need on every campus to foster the love of reading, to encourage the love of books and the reading of more of them by students thruout the University, but moved also by a realization of the difficulty of securing in a senior undergraduate library school practical experience in all the functions of a public library, the School has established its own model village library—a free public library of some fifteen hundred volumes, with its own board of trustees (not model trustees, however, for they are the faculty of the School), with its own librarian and staff, and a large and, probably, a more than usually critical public.

The library has no name as yet; for convenience it is called the Project Library.

A small room close to the main entrance of the University Library and convenient to it, has been shelved, furnished and equipped in library fashion. Here will be gathered those of the old classics of literature which are still read and the most interesting, promising and popular new books—the choicest recent publications in science, literature, history, travel, biography, and fiction. These, of course, are for the adults, but a children's room is also provided. It is true that the "children's room" consists only of four low bookcases by the window, but it has its own niche, with room for four hundred books, its own bulletin board and two gay Japanese animal prints that children love.

The public consists primarily of the faculty and students of Syracuse University, but it includes also the wives and children of the faculty, a population for this model village library of some nine thousand inhabitants. Moreover, the library will extend "county library service" to a public composed of friends and neighbors on the Hill who are not officially connected with the University. For a number of years, the Syracuse Public Library has maintained a deposit station in the University Library. This station, thru the courtesy of the Public Library will be

CENTRALLY SITUATED AND WELL STAFFED, A SMALL ROOM MAY PERFORM GREAT SERVICE

incorporated in the Project Library which in this way can extend its services outside the walls of the University.

Organizing the staff of the practice library has been a joyous affair. The two students who stood highest in the mid-year examinations have drawn lots for the librarianship, the winner receiving the appointment with due ceremony. "Librarian" she is called in all good nature during her waking hours by her assistants who defer to every request in seemly obedience. In her library her power is real. The loser in the competition for librarian drew for head of department and became chief of circulation. The other students in the School, by lots, have become heads or assistants in the order, catalog, or children's departments or members of the book committee which has been established for the rest of the year under the chairmanship of the project-librarian since most of the books still remain to be purchased. Students will rotate in office so that variety of experience will be obtained. Readers and borrowers must be secured, or students engaged in publicity for the library will be flunked! If hard pressed, they may even have to borrow the books themselves!

The Project Library is to be administered wholly by students of the School of Library Science and supported by funds allocated to it from the appropriations of the University Library. Supervision will be exercised no more than help is given in project teaching. From the selection of books to the posting of overdue notices, the work will be done by the students. The book committee, at present, is busy making a choice of books from lists prepared by themselves or their fellow assistants; as a title is chosen it is passed to the order department which searches, orders, and eventually accessions it. Then the book goes to the catalog department and so on thru all the usual channels until it finds itself in the hands of the reader. The library will be open every afternoon and two or three evenings a week with one or more assistants in attendance according to a schedule prepared by the circulation department, which is, at the moment, planning a publicity campaign.

In the fall, library school students taking the course in work with children, and students in the School of Speech registered in the course on story telling will conduct a series of story hours for the children on the Hill. While more closely connected with formal instruction, this also is to be a function of the Project Library. Whether there is to be adult education, a reader's advisor, and a survey, who knows? The decision rests not with the gods, nor even with the trustees, but with the students themselves.

The project Library is ambitious; the Library School students run it almost as a frolic, but if it gives them practice and experience it will be successful; if it gives a love of reading to students, even if only a few students, will it not be some slight contribution to education?

ON CUTTING UP RARE BOOKS

"OBLITERATING THE PAST," an editorial in the Providence (R. I.) *Evening Bulletin* for March 8, is a protest against the growing practice of cutting up rare books and selling them leaf by leaf to collectors. A recent dealer's catalog offers the purchaser a leaf from a black-letter Chaucer, the Fourth Folio, the first edition of Ben Jonson, and an Estienne Bible. If such pages were always taken out of imperfect copies the good might balance the evil, but the new movement by no means limits itself to imperfect copies, states the writer. The argument in favor of the wide distribution of such pages to educate people in the appreciation of well printed books may seem irresistible, but "these very pages are carriers of literature or history or philosophy, and the printing, originally, was only the humble setting of the thought. Many of these books range in age from recent decades well back into the fifteenth century. Many were produced in small editions, and most of them have been subjected to the chances of time and exist in only a few copies. Every volume cut up and distributed in the manner described means one less copy available, for none of these scattered volumes will ever again be brought together as a unit. Some of them, indeed, antedate the period of printing, and other manuscripts, though not so old, are still early and excessively rare. But these written pages, when beautiful, are coveted even more than the examples of printing. One is quite shocked in looking through the catalogues published by these firms to see how many manuscripts are thus being scattered to the four winds."

Docentry, by the late Louise Connolly, for long the educational adviser of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library and the Newark Museum, is now published by the latter in a pamphlet of ten pages with an introduction by John Cotton Dana, who explains that the word is used to cover the work of intelligent guides who tell facts and theories about the museum's possessions to one or more visitors. "The unattainable goal of the museum is to achieve a sublimation of the conditions in the department store, where crowds are drawn in by interest, finger the goods and ask questions", wrote Miss Connolly. Six qualifications of the satisfactory docent are enumerated and amplified.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

By EUSTAQUIO G. AQUINO

Philippine Library and Museum

The Philippine Library and Museum is the result of the consolidation of the different government libraries and the acquisition of several private collections by the Philippine Government, and consequently in order to comprehend the present organic law of our National Library an historical sketch of its growth is deemed necessary.

The first public library that came under the Philippine Government was the American Circulating library of Manila, organized in 1900 by the American Library Association, as a memorial to the American officers and men who lost their lives in the service of their country in the Philippines. This library started with one thousand volumes donated by the women of the Red Cross Society of California, and in 1901, the collection reached about ten thousand volumes. The principal object of the American Circulating Library Association was to create a source of instruction and profitable entertainment for all residents of Manila of whatever nationality, and to disseminate useful knowledge and literary diversion among those officers and men of the military or naval forces who are stationed thruout the archipelago. This American Circulating library was offered to the Military government by the board of trustees and the executive board of the A. L. A. in 1901, and by Act No. 96, of March 6 of that year of the Philippine Commission, the donation was accepted. Under that Act the Military government appointed a board of trustees who were charged with the custody of the books and other property of the said Library Association and with the duty of providing the necessary rooms or buildings, of appointing the necessary librarians and other employees, and of making the necessary rules for the circulation of books. In November 6, of the same year by Act No. 222, the library came under the Department of Public Instruction as an independent bureau, and in November 1, 1905, by Act No. 1407, the American Circulating Library was abolished as a separate independent bureau and became a division of the Bureau of Education under the name of the Division of the American Circulating Library. The board of trustees was likewise abolished and the Director of Education became its executive officer with the power to change or modify all regulations and rules, by and with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction.

In 1900 the Bureau of Education succeeded in securing some of the works on the Philippines from the collection of the Museo Biblioteca de Filipinas, which was organized by a royal decree of 1887. This Filipiniana collection was made an adjunct of the American Library Division. On June 3, 1903, Act No. 1849 was enacted for the purpose of establishing a public library to be known as "The Philippine Public Library." This name, however, does not convey our present idea of a public library. From the context of the act, the intention of the Legislature was to establish a Philippine Historical Public Library. The act appropriated the sum of P3,000 for the purpose of acquiring books and documents relating to the history of the Philippines, and the sum of P3,000 for the securing and fitting of suitable quarters. The law provided also for the appointment of a committee to carry out the purposes of the law, of a librarian with the salary of P31,000 as soon as the said library was organized, and of a board to be composed of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the librarian of the library, and a committee of three to be appointed by the Governor-General and the Speaker of the Assembly. This board was empowered to appoint, in accordance with the civil service rules, subordinate officers and employees. This Act, due to the difficulty of acquiring Filipiniana books at so meager an appropriation of P3,000, was not put in force.

Then in May 20, 1909, Act No. 1935 was passed providing for the consolidation of all libraries belonging to any branch of the Insular Government. The Philippine Library was then organized by a board of five members. The board was given power to divide the library into as many divisions as were necessary and proper but among which were specified the division of Filipiniana, a law division, a scientific division and a circulating division. It was specifically provided that the scientific division was to be housed in the building of the Bureau of Science as it is now, the law division, to be housed in such a place as the Supreme Court may direct, and the other divisions, to be consolidated and housed in one place as far as possible. The officers and employees of the

main library were appointed by the Secretary of Public Instruction with the approval of the Library Board, and for administration purposes the library was placed under the control of the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Library Board was enjoined by the law to give particular attention to the establishment of a reading department for the teachers and students of either public or private schools in Manila, to make provision for the temporary placing of books in the high schools and other public schools or in bureaus, to exert a special effort to procure and preserve from time to time all books, papers, documents and periodicals of every kind relating to the history of the Philippine Islands, of the Filipino people, and to appoint a chief of the Filipiniana Division with proper qualifications to classify and arrange said historical collection. Act No. 1935 was the first law conceived of and dedicated to an idea of establishing a Philippine National Library out of the various libraries, or collections of the Philippine Government. In February 1910, Dr. James B. Robertson took charge of the Philippine Library as it was organized, and the library was then transferred from the Bureau of Education in November 1910, to Calle Cabildo, No. 143 Intramuros, Manila. In October of the same year, the Philippine Library moved to its present quarters which was the old Engineers Corps Building during the Spanish régime.

By Act 2572 of February 4, 1916, the Philippine Library in the interest of efficiency and uniformity of the public service, was again reorganized. The act provided for the consolidation of the Philippine Library, the division of Archives, Copyrights, Patents and Trade Marks, of the Executive Bureau, and the Law and Library Division of the former Philippine Assembly. The law was put in force immediately and within a few months the Philippine Library and Museum was organized. This Act is the present organic law of the Philippine Library and Museum as incorporated in the Administrative Code of 1917.

Under the present organic law of the Philippine Library and Museum, the Philippine Library Board, which was in charge of making appropriations for the purchase of books for the several divisions of the library, and of approving all requisitions for the same and all the appointments of the technical personnel and of looking after the acquisition of Philippine materials of historical value, was abolished. The entire administration of the Philippine Library and Museum is given now to the director of the Philippine Library and Museum. The appropriation for the latter position, however, was cut in 1926 appropriation and has poor prospect of being restored. Taking into account that the Philippine Library and Museum is not only a national library in the full sense of the term but also an agency for the promotion and establishment of all public libraries all over the Philippines one can well imagine the immense responsibility and amount of work which the position of director of the Library is carrying. One of the most needed aids that he may request from the recently organized library association of the Philippines is the standardization of the library profession in order to get the best library service available in our midst. There should be a civil service rule or law to the effect that only technical men can qualify for the position of chiefs of divisions or sections of the Philippine Library and Museum and branch libraries, just like the present laws which provide that only engineers can hold high positions in the Bureau of Public Works or only physicians can be appointed health officers in the Philippine Health Service.

Some of the important functions of the Philippine Library and Museum are:

The supplying of adequate reading facilities to the public in the City of Manila, and the extension of such facilities into the provinces, in response to the needs and increasing advancement of the people of the Philippine Islands.

Organization, preservation, equipment and maintenance of a special Administrative and Legislative Reference Library, to be of aid to several departments of the Government and especially to the Philippine Legislature, its committees or members, in the preparation and drafting of bills.

The preservation, acquisition of books, papers, documents and periodicals relating to the history of the Philippine Islands or to the Filipino people.

The installation and maintenance of a union catalog of all the Insular Government books which will serve as guide to librarians, or persons in charge of books in various bureaus or offices of the Philippine Government.

The preservation and acquisition of all public documents of the Philippine Government. The various departments, bureaus, offices and branches of the Government, including provinces and municipalities are required to furnish without charge to the director of the Philippine Library and Museum all data or information required in the performance of functions of said institution and to send to him at least fifty copies of all printed matters published relative to their official work.

Organization of a system of filing, distributing, and exchanging publications and objects of art and natural history with foreign countries or institutions which may desire to reciprocate in such exchanges.

With the exception of the idea of preserving the main purposes of the former American Circulating Library Association of Manila, which was donated to the Philippine Government in 1901,—"to create a source of instruction and profitable entertainment for all residents of Manila whether permanent or transient or of whatever race or nationality, and to disseminate useful knowledge and literary diversion among those officers and men of the Military and Naval forces who are stationed thruout the "Archipelago" we cannot see any justifiable reason why the Philippine Legislature has been and is supplying the library needs of the residents of Manila from the funds coming from general taxations of the whole Archipelago. Nor is there any justification of the present policy of the Legislature of establishing library branches in some provinces only and not in all. At present the Philippine Library and Museum has eleven library branches and some deposit stations partially supported by the Insular Government.

The City of Manila should be stirred up from its long absent-mindness with respect to its duty of maintaining public libraries of its own for its cosmopolitan residents and citizens. Of course there are the circulation and the periodical and general reference divisions of the Philippine Library and Museum, but the time has come for the city to provide a public library for its population as the Insular Government can no longer adequately meet the growing library needs of the residents of Manila, for the reason that the National Library proper is demanding proper care. The City of Manila should, at least for the present, aid the Insular Government in buying books or in replenishing the old ones in the Circulation Division of the Library and take an initial step in the establishment of district libraries in all the districts of Manila. As to the establishment of provincial libraries, necessary legislation has already been initiated.

The creation of a special Administrative and Legislative Library in the Philippine Library and Museum is a step forward toward the establishment of a library of the Philippine Legislature. This feature of the work now entrusted to the Philippine Library and Museum gives it the status of a state library, such as the Library of Congress of the United States. The Legislative Reference Division, as this administrative and legislative library is now called in the present organization of the Philippine Library and Museum, not only furnishes library service to the members of the Philippine Legislature and high officials of the Philippine Government, but it also maintains three bill-drafters and research workers whose services have been favorably commented upon and patronized by the members of the Philippine Legislature and high officials of the government. A legislative reference library is said to be the workshop of statesmen, but today this term can no longer be well applied with respect to the present day legislators; they are too busy and too much occupied with pressing matters of a political nature to find time to come to the library and prepare their own bills and the necessary materials for their discussions. Consequently, a legislative reference library is becoming the workshop of expert bill drafters, research workers, and students of legislative questions. The present collection of the Legislative Reference Division had as its beginning the library of the former Philippine Assembly, now the House of Representatives, and the documents section of the old Philippine Library. The division at the same time is a depository of the United States documents. For all these activities of the division it is now considered the library of the Philippine Legislature, and the Executive branch of the Government.

In 1887, by a royal decree, the Spanish Government established in Manila the Museo Biblioteca de Filipinas. At the time of the American occupation a considerable portion of the collection of this institution was recovered by the Bureau of Education and this formed the Filipiniana Collection of the former American Circulating Division. During the first part of 1903, there was an attempt to reinforce this collection and to this effect, Act 1349 which we have discussed already, was enacted providing among other things for the appointment of a committee whose duty it was to bring together all books, letters and documents relative to the Philippines and its history which might be in the possession of various bureaus of the Government. But, as I have stated already, this law was not put into force on account of the limited appropriation and the rapid rise in the value of books relating to the Philippine Islands. On May 20, 1909, the Filipiniana Collection in the Bureau of Education was incorporated in the Philippine library, which was then organized as an independent government institution and from that time on the collection has grown to be, perhaps, the greatest storehouse of Filipiniana

materials in the world. Thru the generous appropriations of the Philippine Legislature the Filipiniana Division counts among its most valuable collections those of James Leroy, Dr. José Rizal, Clemente Zulueta, Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, the Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipinas, Mariano Ponce, Retana and other valuable manuscripts. The Philippine Government has spent for the special private collection in the Filipiniana Division the huge sum of ₱313,000. The important problem in the Filipiniana Division is the classification and cataloguing of the materials under its custody and the appointment of a manuscript curator. Up to this time provision for this is not officially made in the appropriation, tho an employee of the Division has been already assigned to that particular work and the Bureau of Civil Service has held an examination for that position.

The union catalog which is specifically provided for by the Library law to be installed and maintained in the Philippine Library and Museum catalog is to render all the materials in the different libraries of the Philippine Government accessible to the public and to research workers. It presupposes that all the librarians of the different collections of the Philippine Government have to maintain catalogue index cards of all the books, and that the Director of the Philippine Library should be furnished with copies of their cards to be placed and filed in a general cabinet. The cabinet alone which would accommodate all the cards of all books of all the libraries under the Philippine Government, would cost the Government a considerable amount of money. The Philippine Library and Museum is maintaining an up-to-date union catalog for the Central Library in Manila and its branches in the provinces. The Bureau of Science as far as I understand has never sent to the Central Library any of its library cards to comply with the provision of the law. The other branches of the Government have discontinued sending theirs since 1919. The Law Library of the Supreme Court could not send any because its collection is not cataloged. In order to carry out this portion of our library law it is necessary that all librarians under the Government service should be qualified catalogers, and that all the libraries should maintain catalogs. If necessary, the cataloging division of the Philippine Library and Museum should be reinforced with extra men, inasmuch as this particular work of building up a union catalog of all the collections of Philippine Government is an enormous undertaking.*

*This paper was read at last meeting of the Philippine Library Association.

IMPROVED BOOK SUPPORTS

Book pages can be badly torn when books are jammed into standard metal or wire book supports. Fortunately a very simple modification in design will prevent such jamming, and will also make the supports non-losable, as well as provide a grip for handling—two additional advantages, as shelvers will testify. The modification can be made by anyone who has moderate strength and who can handle a hammer and use a bench-vise.

The improvement consists of a right angle outward bend in the upright, made about three-fourths of an inch from the top of the metal support, or from the bottom of the wire support, as preferred. To make the bend in either, place not quite three-fourths of an inch of the top or bottom of the support, as the case may be, in the vise, and bend the remainder of the support in the proper direction, using a block of wood to make the bend more even. A few hammer taps on the block will then perfect the bend without chipping off the paint. Tho sometimes the paint will come off at the bend, the result is not unsightly in any event. As the knack of making the bend is soon acquired, the improvement can be made quite inexpensively.

Thomas S. Dabagh, *Organizing Librarian, Bohemian Club Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

The Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, parts I and II complete in one volume, has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

The second part, like the first (published in 1926) is also the work of Zaidee M. Brown.

The price is $12 but it is also sold on the service basis. A review will be published in a later number of the Journal.

CALENDAR

April 3-5. At Riverside. California Library Association.

April 21. New York Regional Catalog group will visit Philadelphia libraries. Reservations should be made before March 31 with Hazel D. Moses, secretary, in care of the New York Public Library.

The proposed April meeting of the Louisiana Library Association has been postponed. A meeting will be held in the fall.

May 21-23. In Washington, D. C. Annual conference of the Special Libraries Association.

May 28-June 2. At West Baden, Ind. Annual conference of the American Library Association.

June 26-29. At the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine. Joint meeting of the library associations of all the New England states.

Sept. 4-9. At Richfield Springs. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

BRINGING BOOKS TO LIFE

BY FLOY DAVIS LAIRD AND LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library

An attempt to make book people "live and move and have their being" for children has been carried out, with what those responsible for the project believe to have been definite success, by the children's department of the Public Library of Des Moines.

With this end in view, the elementary schools of the city were asked to co-operate in staging a giant pageant of book characters. Each school in the city was asked to select from one to three books to represent, and to furnish the costumes for the children impersonating the book characters. The purpose of the parade was to further the appreciation of books and to lead children to dramatize book characters. No prize or other inducement was offered. The response from the schools was ready and generous. Fifty-eight out of the sixty-seven in the city sent a total of ninety-eight entries—465 children in all—and the costuming revealed sympathetic appreciation of the spirit of the books and justified the expenditure of hours of time and ingenuity.

The name chosen for the pageant was "Peter Pan's Parade". Peter Pan, the symbol of eternal youth, was felt to be a fitting character to lead the procession of the people who live in books.

The pageant appropriate for any time of the year, was planned as a part of the national celebration of Book Week, last fall. Several weeks in advance preliminary plans were made —members of the library board, the superintendent of schools, and the director of elementary education in the schools were approached. Their co-operation secured, a mimeographed bulletin giving detailed directions for making entries to the pageant was made up and sent to the principal of every elementary school in the city, thru the school board office. Three entries from each school were allowed, one from the primary, one from the intermediate, and one from the upper grade or junior high departments. The number of children in an entry was not limited, and ranged from one to twenty. With each entry a smaller child, whose duty was to wear a large sign giving the name of the book or book character represented, and the name of the school, was sent.

The Library was fortunate in securing the Coliseum, a block-long rectangular building directly across the street, for a place of presentation. Spectators were ushered to seats in its two tiers of balconies, and the main floor was given over to the "parade" of the book characters. Heavy curtains shut off the back third of the building, to serve for assembling the children, checking wraps, etc. It was specified that children be costumed at home before coming. Camp Fire girls assisted library workers in checking wraps, and Boy Scouts helped in ushering.

A prologue was presented to give a setting for the parade.

During an overture by the Washington Irving Junior High School Orchestra, eight children wandered on to the stage, which was arranged as a cozy library in a home. They found their books and sat down to read while the music played. The library scene had been rehearsed only once, and the children, therefore, acted naturally.

The music ceased and the children went on reading. One little girl kept looking over the books on the low book shelves, as if she could not find just the right one. Finally she too, was satisfied. Another little girl let her book fall to the floor, and sat absorbed in her dreams. She had just finished *Peter and Wendy*. As she sat looking out into the night, a face appeared at the long French window. It was Peter Pan. "Shall I come in?" asked Peter, in pantomime. "Oh, please!" she answered, also without speaking. One could just hear faint fairy music (victrola off stage) as Peter Pan opened the window and danced into the room.

The other children looked up in astonishment, and then, obeying the call of the fairy music, they all began to dance. Little five-year-old Mary Louise watched Peter Pan, and imitated his every movement as nearly as she could.

When the dance was over, Peter Pan flitted from one child to another whispering to each one, "Do you want to see my parade?" It was evident from their expressions that they did. So out went Peter, and returned at the head of the parade. He did not bring the parading children on to the stage, but led them across the room in front of the stage, and thence, in circles around the Coliseum, in full view of the children of the prologue and of the audience, which was seated in the balconies, to leave the main floor free for the parade.

Peter Pan was impersonated by a high school girl who is a talented dancer. After him fol-

lowed tiny youngsters clustering about and propelling a big shoe made of cardboard, in which sat a be-wigged little old lady—The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, of course; Mother Goose and her varied family, gay in colors; Sunbonnet Babies and Overall Boys; Cinderella in all the pride of royalty, attended by a page bearing the glass slipper on a cushion, the fairy godmother, and ladies-in-waiting. Mistress Mary Quite Contrary and her attendants in flower-like crêpe paper dresses and hats came next; and following were Robin Hood and his men, all in green; King Arthur and his knights; Little Women; and the Lady of the Lake and her lover, Malcolm Graeme. Heidi walked proudly beside a live goat (bringing up the end of the procession, lest it come to a sudden and unexpected stop.) A dozen others that clamor for mention come to mind at once, but those named must suffice.

At last Peter Pan led the procession to a place in the center of the room where, by leading them in ever narrowing circles, he had grouped them around him. The music ceased, and the children of the prologue shouted to Peter Pan, "Peter, Peter, come up here!" And Peter Pan made his way thru the crowd of children back to the stage. Here a little ceremony took place, in which Peter Pan was crowned with laurel. One child then cried to all the children, paraders, audience and all, "Let's give three cheers for Peter Pan!" Hurrahs shook the roof, and the parade was over.

Publicity for the pageant was one of the first matters given attention, and much time was devoted to it. Principals of all the schools were personally visited. A number of the library's bulletin, *Book Marks*, was given over to children's books and an invitation to attend the pageant. Presidents of all Parent-Teacher Associations were asked to announce the pageant at their monthly meetings, and were given packages of *Book Marks* to distribute. Announcements were made in the schools, at clubs, and over the radio by staff members. Peter Pan story hours were held in the main and branch libraries. Posters and bulletin boards at these places served to keep the pageant constantly before the eyes of the children. Co-operation of the newspapers was secured, and about five hundred column inches of space given to photographs and news stories.

Whether because it was so widely heralded, the ready co-operation of school officials and teachers, the fact that children in costume are always a drawing-card, or a combination of all these, the crowd that attended "Peter Pan's Parade" was enormous. It was estimated at five thousand, and a rough estimate indicated that about a thousand had to be turned away.

The children were enthusiastic from the first about Peter Pan's Parade. There was endless opportunity for evaluation of books in choosing the characters. The costuming called for all their originality and inventiveness. The spirit of pageantry took possession of many of the schools and the Book Week assembly program became a "dress-up" day, when any child might represent any character he chose. The best groups were chosen to be in Peter Pan's Parade.

But how determine the real, intangible results? How gauge the feeling for Scotch balladry and legend that may have been germinated by the careful search made by one English class for authentic costumes for the Lady of the Lake, Malcolm Graeme, and old Allan Bane? How measure the impression on sensitive children working to create, with their own hands, minds, and bodies, the delightful foolery of Dr. Doolittle's Pushmi-Pullyu, or the flower garden that fluttered around Mistress Mary?

"A little while they put their souls to sleep
"And lend to souls from other worlds the
bodies that are theirs."

Verbal reports of teachers, awakened interest among mothers, deluges of requests for "The Peter Pan books" and many others represented in the pageant,—these have served as a gauge.

Miss Margaret McElroy, author of *The Adventures of Johnny T. Bear* and other delightful books for children, whose co-operation was most sympathetic and helpful, gave a valuable bit of comment gleaned from stationing herself where children passed on the way out and listening to their remarks. She said that repeatedly she heard, "Did you see.....? I bet that's a keen book. I'm goin' to read it." And not infrequently, "Let's go over to the Library (just across the street) and see if it's in."

The idea of "Peter Pan's Parade" did not originate in Des Moines, but in the Milwaukee Public Library, where a similar affair was held in 1925 under the joint direction of Miss Mary Dousman and Miss Letha M. Davidson. Miss Davidson, who took charge of the children's department of the Public Library of Des Moines in the fall of 1927, adopted the Milwaukee plan with some changes and modifications, and to her should go the credit for the success of "Peter Pan's Parade."

THE Louisiana Library Association has postponed its proposed spring meeting until the Fall.

MID-WEST COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGETS

BY KARL T. JACOBSEN

Librarian of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa

THE purpose of my paper is to make a brief summary of the existing conditions of the library budget in the colleges of the Middle West, which, it is hoped, may serve as an introduction of the subject for discussion and possibly lead on to further study of the matter.

At first I had thought to base my remarks on information obtained from published sources and such data as might be obtained thru the A. L. A. office, but, on looking into the field, I found the published material on the subject very meager and found also that many of the libraries concerned are not A. L. A. members. These would, accordingly, have had to be left out of consideration, if data from the last named source were to be relied upon. I therefore decided to resort to the questionnaire method. I must admit that I was somewhat skeptical as to the response I might be met with, but results showed that I need not have been, as the sixty-five questionnaires sent out brought thirty-eight replies. The number of replies received indicates, I believe, to some extent, the interest the topic has elicited among the various librarians.

It may be in order to mention here that it has been my intention to include in this survey only libraries of less than one hundred thousand volumes connected with institutions that do not have regular graduate or professional departments.

The questionnaire contained items covering: 1. Number of patrons (students and Faculty); 2. Number of volumes in the library; 3. Total annual maintenance, or budget, expenditures of the college; 4. Annual library budget divided into the three categories: Amount for salaries, Amount of book fund, including under this term also the amount used for periodicals and binding, and total library budget, exclusive of building maintenance. The item of building maintenance of the library was purposely left out for the reason that, under the accounting systems in use in most colleges, it is very difficult to separate the amount expended for the maintenance of the library building from the maintenance expenditures of other buildings of the institution, and also because this item is of minor importance in connection with the subject under discussion. When, therefore, I use the term "Total library budget" in this paper, it is always understood that the item of building maintenance is left out. The questionnaire also contained three questions on the apportionment of the book fund, which I have not made use of in this paper, but which may have some bearing on the question, if gone into further. It also asked for information as to the period covered by the statistics given.

The main purpose of this questionnaire was to obtain data, on which to compute the amount per capita of students and instructors allowed the library and also to find out how the library fared in relation to the whole college in budget matters.

Most of the replies give statistics for the school year 1926-27, the year ending either on June 30 or August 31, a few for the calendar year 1926, and one or two give the appropriations for the year 1927-28. Of the thirty-eight replies received, with the report of my own institution making the thirty-ninth, five failed to give any answer to the third question and four more answered only the first two questions and the amount of the book fund. There remained, therefore, thirty-five returns, on the basis of which it was possible to compute the per capita amount, and twenty-nine that could be taken into consideration in computing the percentage of the total budget of the college allowed the library.

On the basis of these returns I have compiled the two tables here included. In these the libraries are arranged in the order of the per capita amount of the library budget.

The great variation in the budget treatment of their libraries by the various colleges is probably one of the most striking features. Thus you will see that the per capita amount ranges from $2.62 to $270.71, or, if we leave out of consideration the highest, which is that of a rather special library and in a class by itself, $226.71, with an average of slightly more than $12.00. Likewise the percentage of the total college budget ranges from 1.19 per cent to 8.16 per cent, with an average of slightly less than 4 per cent. In each case the amount of the lowest is only about one eighth that of the highest.

For the sake of comparison I went to volume 1 of the library *Survey* and computed the per capita amounts for the total library budget of the twenty college libraries for which the per capita amount both for salaries and for book fund are given. This amount, I find, ranges from $3.56 to $72.26, with an average of $18.44.

Of these twenty libraries, twelve appear in the highest ten of the three groups of libraries having less than 100,000 volumes, in respect to salaries, and eight in the lowest; and in respect to the amount of the book fund, fourteen appear in the groups of the highest ten and six among the lowest. While, therefore, the basis of comparison may not be quite on a par, it would, nevertheless, seem to indicate that the budget conditions of the libraries of the Middle West are on an even lower basis than that of the libraries of the country at large. This conclusion is further strengthened, when we eliminate the nine Mid-Western libraries in this same group, five from the upper group and four from the lower, and find that the average of the per capita amount of the remaining libraries in other parts of the country is higher by a little more than one dollar, or, to be specific, we find the average to be $19.77.

When we consider this fact, and, further, that only two or three of our Middle West college libraries approximate the standard submitted by Professor Patton of Carleton College in his interesting article on "The College Library Budget" in *Libraries* for March, 1926, as a "possible and desirable, but not ideal" library budget, we cannot but conclude that the great majority of our college libraries are struggling along on a budget that makes it impossible to function in a fairly efficient manner. There can be little doubt that most of our colleges have failed to make provision for the expansion of the library in any way commensurate with the general expansion of the institution, or with the position of growing importance the library naturally should occupy as the result of the change in modern educational methods. Thus one librarian, in sending in his answers to the questionnaire, gives the following explanation of the poor showing made by his library: "In the last three years school has expanded enormously. Library administrations still held to conditions that ruled when school had only two hundred and fifty enrollment (present enrollment about 850). Hope that as a result of your discussion of library budget, I may have facts and figures to awaken authorities here to the pressing need of corresponding expansion in library funds and personnel." In addition he states that the catalog cards for three-fourths of his books need revision.

Such, or similar, conditions apparently exist in quite a number of institutions and even the better situated libraries have to pass by many opportunities for more efficient service because

SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF THIRTY-FIVE COLLEGES OF MIDDLE WEST ON THE STATUS OF THE LIBRARY BUDGET

Rank on basis of am't. per capita	Number of students and instructors	Number of volumes in library	Total library budget (excl. of build. maint.)	Amount per capita	Percentage of total budget of college	Rank on basis of Percentage of total college budget
1	140	80.000	$37,920.00	$270.77	15.2	1
2	390	26,782	10,672.98	26.34	5.26	10
3	400	92,000	9,000.00	22.50	6.25	6
4	1005	84,495	22,302.56	22.19	4.46	12
5	334	32,765	7,206.45	21.57	6.12	8
6	373	32,000	7,800.00	20.64	7.8	4
7	765	24,000	14,000.00	20.00	7.9	3
8	439	28,000	7,400.00	16.88	3.8	15
9	325	18,000	5,300.06	16.61	4.36	13
10	960	28,162	15,526.50	16.17	6.53	5
11	1866	89,000	29,300.00	15.80	6.24	7
12	860	81,000	13,520.00	15.72	4.26	14
13	500	30,000	7,500.00	15.00	4.54	11
14	385	19,369	5,525.92	14.35	5.95	9
15	879	52,427	11,362.00	12.92	2.27	26
16	500	38,000	6,250.00	12.50	3.1	20
17	450	25,000	5,470.00	12.16	——	—
18	497	64,965	5,791.81	11.65	——	—
19	1100	42,000	12,800.00	11.64	2.94	21
20	725	19,000	7,662.52	10.57	8.16	2
21	468	35,874	4,900.00	10.46	3.63	16
22	900	14,314	8,862.80	9.85	——	—
23	803	29,600	7,892.45	9.83	2.9	22
24	450	24,000	4,350.00	9.67	2.9	23
25	825	29,000	6,235.00	7.56	3.23	19
26	600	18,750	4,500.00	7.50	——	—
27	1250	15,689	8,334.69	6.67	——	—
28	350	37,586	2,233.00	6.38	2.08	27
29	1060	27,569	6,367.73	6.00	2.45	25
30	300	20,000	1,680.00	5.60	1.52	28
31	850	25,000	4,750.00	5.58	2.7	24
32	900	20,000	4,600.00	5.11	3.33	17
33	1200	30,000	5,000.00	4.17	——	—
34	275	12,680	1,120.00	4.07	1.19	29
35	529	12,211	1,375.00	2.62	3.3	18

SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF THIRTY-FIVE COLLEGES OF MIDDLE WEST ON THE STATUS OF THE LIBRARY BUDGET

2. APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS

	Amount for Salaries	Percentage for Salaries	Amount of Book Fund	Percentage for Book Fund	Amount per capita for Book Fund	Amount per capita for Salaries
1.	$22,920.00	60.4	$10,500.00	27.7	$75.00	$163.71
2.	2,603.60	24.4	6,643.34	62.25	17.03	6.67
3.	5,210.00	57.88	3,564.95	28.5	6.41	13.02
4.	12,607.08	56.5	8,525.02	38.22	8.58	12.54
5.	5,158.00	71.5	1,665.60	23.1	4.99	15.44
6.	4,300.00	55.13	3,300.00	42.3	8.85	11.26
7.	5,500.00	39.3	8,000.00	57.15	7.85	7.19
8.	4,900.00	66.35	2,255.00	30.47	5.13	7.03
9.	3,085.61	58	2,234.45	42	6.81	6.87
10.	8,532.00	54.9	6,032.54	38.9	6.28	8.89
11.	12,900.00	43.7	13,000.00	44	6.96	6.96
12.	8,900.00	65.8	4,080.00	30.19	4.74	10.35
13.	5,000.00	66.66	2,500.00	33.33	5.00	10.00
14.	3,720.00	67.32	1,203.01	20.14	3.12	9.81
15.	6,918.98	61	3,938.79	34.67	4.18	7.87
16.	2,350.00	37.76	1,950.00	31.2	3.90	4.90
17.	3,270.00	59.7	2,200.00	40.3	4.89	7.27
18.	3,300.00	57	2,490.81	43	5.01	6.84
19.	7,000.00	54.7	5,200.00	40.6	4.73	6.36
20.	5,275.00	66	2,387.52	44	3.29	7.27
21.	3,400.00	69.3	1,500.00	30	3.20	7.26
22.	4,187.80	47.25	4,675.00	52.75	4.65	4.65
23.	3,536.77	44.8	4,355.68	55.2	4.40	4.42
24.	2,350.00	54.2	2,000.00	45.8	4.44	5.22
25.	3,400.00	54.5	2,700.00	43.3	3.30	4.12
26.	2,150.00	47.7	1,800.00	40	3.00	3.58
27.	4,426.76	53.1	2,180.58	26.17	1.74	3.54
28.	2,000.00	89.6	233.00	10.4	.67	5.71
29.	3,004.00	47.4	3,367.73	52.8	3.18	2.70
30.	800.00	52.3	800.00	47.7	2.93	2.93
31.	1,750.00	37	3,000.00	63	3.55	2.06
32	2,500.00	54.35	2,100.00	45.65	2.33	2.78
33.	2,750.00	55	1,850.00	37	1.54	2.29
34.	688.00	60.7	440.00	39.3	1.60	2.47
35.	758.96	53.9	611.00	45.16	1.16	2.18

In addition, incomplete data have been given by four libraries as follows:

	No. of Students	Volumes in library	Amount of Book Fund	Book Fund per capita
A	349	38,025	$1,860.00	$5.33
B	500	18,000	2,500.00	5.00
C	417	16,869	1,365.00	3.27
D	290	13,025	600.00	2.07

of the lack of a sufficiently large budget, with which to function properly.

Such then, in brief outline, is the not altogether flattering condition of the library budget in the colleges of the Middle West.

The question then arises: What can be done to raise the standard, or probably more correctly, to establish some standard? Is it practicable for this body, possibly thru co-operation with the A. L. A. Committee on Library Revenues, to make a more thoro study of budget matters and make recommendation for the establishment of a minimum standard?

This paper was read at the mid-winter meeting of College Librarians of the Middle West in Chicago.

Ina Donna Coolbrith, poet laureate of California, and librarian successively of the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library (1874-1893), the Mercantile Library of San Francisco (1897-1899) and librarian and only woman member of the Bohemian Club of the same city (1899-1906), died at Berkeley on February 29 at the age of eighty-five. The last of the famous California literary group of half a century ago, she was the associate of Bret Harte (on the *Overland Monthly*), Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Louis Agassiz, John Muir, and the friend of Jack London. She was crowned poet laureate at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Her poetical works included *A Perfect Day and Other Poems*, *The Singer of the Sea*, and *Songs From the Golden Gate*.

George A. Stephen, city librarian of Norwich, England, author of *Three Centuries of a City Library*, contributes *A Descriptive LList of Norwich Plans 1541-1914* to the volume *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Norfolk 1574-1916* with biographical notes and a tabular index by Thomas Chubb, formerly head of the British Museum map room and author of *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland 1579-1870*. The arrangement is chronological, a detailed description of the map is given and a tabular index by engravers and cartographers is followed by an index of authors and publishers. (Norwich: Jarrold and Sons).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 15, 1928

GENERAL gratification will be the immediate response thruout the library profession to the salary increase to $10,000 for the Librarian of Congress, assured thru the prompt action of the Senate. Senator Fess, chairman of the Library Committee, polled his Committee, made a unanimous report and obtained unanimous consent for consideration of the report by the Senate, and the bill was passed by the Senate unanimously without debate. While this well-earned and long-deserved increase does not bring the remuneration of the post to anything like the salary which would be paid to such an official in a like post by a great business organization, it is a happy recognition by the Congress of the character and service of its Librarian, and is the more important because the action was taken without pressure thru letters from librarians, who would have been glad to bear testimony had it been needful or desirable. Such recognition from the Congress means a great deal to every member of the library profession, from the top to the junior staff assistants.

THE Post Office Department, thru Mr. Joseph Stewart, executive assistant, who speaks with authority as the personal representative of the Postmaster General, has expressed willingness to concede a special rate for a library post, which, tho not all that libraries might desire and should have, is certainly a good beginning. The proposal favored by Mr. Stewart at the Congressional hearings was for a rate of three cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound on books mailed from non-profit making libraries within the limits of the third zone or within a state, the latter proviso referring to Texas and California which extend into a fourth postal zone. As the ordinary book weighs somewhat over a pound, this would mean a cost of five cents to the library for sending and five cents to the reader returning a book, or ten cents in all. The Department is not unwilling to give consideration to the proposal to extend to rural libraries the benefit of a still lower rate for rural free delivery routes which involve no railway transportation or possibly within the county as a unit, which last would be of very special value in the development of the county library systems now becoming so important a feature of our national library service. But it is not certain that such a rate will be included in the pending bill. What is finally needed is a rate which would permit freer circulation in the important inter-library loan field, which is now nation-wide and indeed international, and this could best be accomplished in connection with a general book post at flat rates for which book publishers are contending, but to which the Post Office Department has thus far turned a deaf ear on the ground that it is unwilling to increase its loss by extending its periodicals rate to books as book publishers have desired. The argument is that there is no reason why the reading matter of periodicals, which is mailed without reference to zones at one and a half cents a pound, should not have as favorable a rate when furnished in better shape within the covers of a book, which certainly seems logical. The periodical rate has been conceded thruout postal history because of its educational value, and this certainly seems quite as applicable to books, whether from libraries or from publishers, as to periodicals.

IT is indeed an unusual privilege which is offered to library folk in the bibliographical pilgrimage thru the School of Foreign Travel, Inc., of which Dr. Theodore W. Koch is to be the leader. The party was to have been led by Mr. Frederic C. Hicks, but his earlier journey to Europe this year before taking his new post at Yale as law librarian and professor of legal bibliography in the law school precluded his co-operation, and Dr. Koch's consent to take his place puts at the service of the library pilgrims the man who is perhaps the best qualified of anyone because of previous wide travel and acquaintance with foreign libraries to plan and conduct the journey. The advance arrangements have been made with knowledge and skill and two months abroad can scarcely be used to better purpose by live librarians, while the cost, less than eleven dollars a day, is exceptionally economical. The greater the number of American librarians who can enrich their experience in this wise the better it will be for our library progress hereafter. The participants will find that, in the words of Hosea Biglow, "they didn't know everythin' down in Judee"; that is to say, even in library America!

At the Atlantic City meeting of the Bibliographical Society attention was given to the proposal made at Havana for bibliographical development amongst the Latin-American countries. The proposal included arrangements to be made for a technical commission, which would be practically a Pan-American bibliographical conference, to be planned by the Pan-American Union which will arrange the place and time and map out the agenda. Señor E. Gil Borges, assistant director of Pan-American Union in the office at Washington is the leader in this enterprise and he is desirous of co-operation from the organizations interested in this field. Accordingly the Bibliographical Society passed a resolution providing for such a committee of co-operation. The Committee of Latin American relations of which Mr. Vance is now chairman and the Library of Congress will also co-operate in this matter. If the Conference is wisely and practically planned and kept close to a well-grounded scheme, a great deal may be accomplished where much indeed is needed. It is especially gratifying that the generous gift of Archer M. Huntington to the Library of Congress for the collection of current Hispano-American material marks appreciation of the pressing necessity for gathering Latin-American publications into one fold, and certainly there could be no better custodian than the Library of Congress under its present liberal and far-seeing management.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

Fanny Borden, 1901 New York State, has been appointed librarian of Vassar College to succeed Adelaide Underhill resigned. Miss Borden became an assistant at Vassar in 1908 and has been since 1910 reference librarian of the college.

Alice Rebecca Brooks, 1926 Drexel, is assistant librarian at State Teachers' College, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Mrs. Helen L. Clutter, 1926 Riverside, assistant reference librarian at Houston (Texas) Public Library, became organizer of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin, on March 1.

Randall French, 1925 New York State, succeeds Edward D. Tweedell, retired, as assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, March 15. Mr. French, formerly assistant in the Michigan University Library, and assistant cataloger at the Crerar, has been for the past two years technology librarian of the Toledo Public Library.

Alice F. Gilmore, of the Louisville, Ky., Public library staff, appointed librarian at the Twenty-second and Main Streets Junior High School.

Bertha Gunterman who has been for five years manager of the library department of Longmans Green and Co., New York City, and previously for several years head of the order and accessions department of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, has just been appointed to have charge of the Longmans Green children's book department.

Edward A. Henry has been elected acting director of the Chicago University Libraries from February 1st to June 30th to fill the vacancy created by the transfer of Dr. Hanson from the acting directorship of the Libraries to a professorship in the Library School which has in turn released him for his trip to Rome. Dr. Raney will not assume administrative control of the University Libraries until July 1st but will spend the spring studying other libraries.

Mary P. Martin, librarian of the Public Library in Canton, Ohio, since its beginning in 1890, died February 20th after a brief illness. Death was due to pneumonia.

Miss Martin organized the first public library of Canton, and thruout the State of Ohio where membership with the State Ohio Library Association brought her into close affiliation with librarians she will be greatly missed.

Leah M. Schueren, 1927 Drexel, is assistant librarian, and Helen Catherine Chadwick, 1925 Drexel, is library school reviser at the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

Helen Squires, 1923 Drexel, has resigned her position at Girard College to accept a position as head of the Library Extension Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian of The John Crerar Library, is retiring, owing to ill health, from a service extending over a score of years of highly appreciated service. As reference librarian Mr. Tweedell endeared himself to the patrons of his library and created a tradition of friendly interest and full devotion which the Crerar service will be eager to maintain.

Adelaide Underhill, New York State 1888-89, associated with Vassar College Library since 1892 as assistant librarian, reference librarian, associate librarian and librarian, has resigned.

Ella C. Warren transferred from the Girls' High School Library, Louisville, Ky., to the Eastern Junior High School Library.

LIBRARY WORK

THE PLACE OF FICTION IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY COLLECTION

NEWARK is considering a plan for making the main Library's resources more accessible to students and serious readers, by gradually reducing the fiction available for home use at the main library and increasing the supply of fiction at the branches. The more serious and scholarly use made of the main library has increased rapidly in the last few years, and if the fiction department were to be greatly reduced, chiefly by transferring current ficton to branches, service in the main library could be immensely improved for students.

This plan is tentative, and is not to be put into effect until it has been discussed pro and con by library users. So far, it was said, very few objections to the plan have been received. If the plan is carried out a slight increase in the number of copies of certain novels will be purchased as the demand at the branches makes it advisable. At the same time it will slowly reduce the number of these novels purchased for the main library until the new titles added in a year are not more than six or eight, and of these the supply a few copies only. This would mean that in about a year's time from the inauguration of the plan the main library fiction would include only a few titles—perhaps not to exceed three hundred—and these would be books considered masterpices, the best work of the world's great fiction writers. Readers chiefiy interested in recent fiction would thus be drawn to the branches and the main Library could then devote itself more to the service of serious students.

THE WORKER'S READING

CAREFUL selection and discriminating distribution of books should be the determining factors in the development of public libraries, in Germany or elsewhere, in the opinion of Walter Hofmann, whose intensive studies of the individual reader and the reading group have already been touched upon in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (49:590.1924) and are described by Hans Hofmann in an article on "The Library's Function" in the Adult Education Supplement of the *New Republic* for February 22. Mr. Hofmann and his friends have introduced into their libraries a practical statistical method, on the basis of which they can determine what each individual reads in the library. Thereby they can judge what the group he represents prefers as well as learn to know his individual interests. From these preferences they deduce the typical interests of the different circles of readers. The chief tenet of the method is that the reader must return and take away his books in person, consult with the librarian as to what he shall read, and keep a register of books read. Between 1909 and 1913 Mr. Hofmann published the *Psychologie des Proletariats*, in which he carefully examined the reading interests of many hundred workers, and a short time ago the *Institut für Leser und Schriftumskunde*, directed by him, was founded under the German Central Office for Public Library Interests, to study these questions further. This institute will examine the relations between reader and book—not only working out a series of reader types, but studying also all literature according to its characteristic psychological attributes.

A new form of catalog, the basis of which was laid by Mr. Hofmann in his investigations as to the directions of interest of different reading groups, is now issued by many German libraries. Catalogs are made for the laborer, for women, and for young people, containing notes important only for the group concerned, and written in an understandable and interesting manner. Books are not cataloged alphabetically in their entirety, but by sections descriptively, so that a reader may easily find that part of a book which is of particuar interest to him.

MORE THOUGHTS ON CHARGING FOR BOOK RESERVES

MISS THOMAS' "Thoughts," in the February first number of LIBRARY JOURNAL prompts me to ask: Why should not a reserve fee be collected at the time the postal is filed? To answer this question we must find out first what is behind such a fee.

Obviously a library cannot reserve books for every patron. Therefore it is fortunate indeed that a comparatively small proportion of the borrowers ask for this service. I surmise that the 2184 reserves filed in the Oakland Free Library in October were made out by about a third of that number of readers. Book reserving becomes a habit with many people.

Now why does a patron ask that a book be reserved for him? Presumably to avoid the necessity of coming to the library every day to see if that book is on the shelves. In other

words, he is asking an extra service—asking the library to do more work in order to lessen his own.

But what happens when the book is "found to be missing"? Does the library do nothing about it? And does the library's patron wait patiently for weeks for news of the book? Why should he not be notified that the book is not to be found? Presumably his time is of value, and he wanted the book, else he would not have asked the library to keep it for him, and he would like to be told that the library could not furnish the book almost as much as that the library had it for him.

If provision is made on the postal to indicate that the book is not forthcoming there would be no necessity of the "troublesome and expensive" process of refunding the fee.

Conditions in the Oakland Free Library are not at all familiar to me, but it would appear that to have ten per cent of the books wanted A.W.O.L. is rather an unusual state of affairs.

And then again, if twenty per cent of the people who ask to have books reserved for them fail to call for those books when duly notified that the volume is available, it is surely time for the library to adopt some scheme to make its borrowers more fully aware of their privileges. Perhaps we might say book reserve-conscious.

Library service should be available for all, and when one reader asks for a special service he should expect to pay for it. Air mail costs more.

CHARLES R. FLACK, *Cataloger,*
St. Benedict's College Library, Atchison, Kans.

L. C. CATALOG OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIAL catalog devoted to the publications of the League of Nations at the Library of Congress—about five thousand volumes and single documents representing over two thousand titles—and divided into four sections, is open for consultation at the Library. A duplicate of the first section, a title catalog, will be sent out as a sample set for not more than ten days to libraries requesting it which have only partial sets of the League publications, to enable them to order cards to advantage. It was evident at the beginning that the finding of a given document, a specific title, in a corporate author catalog of hundreds (or in time thousands) of similar entries distributed under a multiplicity of subheadings would mean in the case of nearly all but the general serial publications a difficult and exasperating search. Consequently the first section was made a title catalog. Each entry is filed under the first word of the title, and when there are alternative titles or subtitles, a copy of the card is filed under each of these also.

The second main division is the file of author entries, subdivided into four groups: it answers the question "What publications of the League as a whole and of any particular one of its functional or administrative organs are to be found in the collection?" The first group contains the entries under the author headings of League of Nations—Assembly, Council, Covenant, Publications Department, and Secretariat (the latter subdivided into Information Section and Library). The second group contains the publications of the special commissions, committees, sub-committees, etc. (that is, the committees other than the standing committees of the Assembly). The cards are filed under a "topical" heading, each commission's or committee's publications being preceded by a guide containing the name of the topic as a "vedette." A full list of the topics thus far used is given in the *Bulletin* of the L. C. Card Division for January 1, 1928. They range from Aland Question to Yugoslavia. The third group contains the publications of the conferences and congresses organized by or held under the auspices of the League appearing in this file under "League of Nations" for the most part as added entries only. It is arranged precisely like the second group under topical headings, the entries of each conference being preceded by a guide indicating the topic. The fourth group consists of publications of governments, societies, individuals, etc., which contain matter calling for an added entry, "League of Nations."

The third main division of the catalog duplicates the entries in the second division, combining the entries of all four of the groups in that division under topical headings similar to those in the second and third group, but including a large number of topics not represented in those groups and giving under each topic not merely the publications, reports, etc., of commissions and committees, but all the publications of the Assembly, Council, Secretariat, affiliated bodies, governments, etc., dealing with the special subjects indicated by the vedette or guide preceding each group of entries. This division answers the question "What publications concerning special topics published by or under the auspices of the League of Nations are represented in this collection?"

The fourth main division is a register of the publications by the official document number, which is usually printed at the top righthand corner of the document. The documents of each year are grouped first by A (Assembly) and second by C (Council) in numerical order. Certain other documents, e.g., C.H., O.C., etc., are filed by letter and number at the end.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OF THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE annual conference of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Washington, D. C., on May 21 to May 23, 1928. The Hotel Washington, at Pennsylvania avenue and 15th Street, will be conference headquarters. Members intending to attend should make early and direct application for reservations.

The theme of the conference will be "What the Government is Doing for Research." Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, librarian of the Standard Statistics Company, New York, is chairman of the Committee on Program, and suggestions for the program should be sent to her.

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., former president of S. L. A. and now secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements. The committee has organized as follows: Mr. Hyde, chairman; Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, District of Columbia Public Library, Frederick W. Ashley of the Library of Congress, and Miles O. Price of the Patent Office Library, vice-chairmen; Miss Claribell R. Barnett, librarian, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Herman H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; Miss Clara W. Herbert, D. C. Public Library; Dr. R. H. Johnston, Bureau of Railway Economics; Miss Mary G. Lacy, Department of Agriculture; Miss Martha L. Gericke, State Department Library; Miss Isabel DuBois, U. S. Bureau of Navigation Library; Mrs. Ruth Todd, D. C. Public Library; Miss Laura A. Thompson, U. S. Department of Labor Library.

Following the plan of last year general sessions will be held on the forenoons of the three days, beginning at 10 and adjourning at 12. The afternoons will be available for group sessions. Most of the groups will hold two sessions each, but the Newspaper Group plans to hold three sessions, and the Financial Group may hold three sessions. These will begin at 2 o'clock and adjourn at 4.

The local committee of arrangements has already met and has outlined the following events for the conference:

Monday, May 21.

10.—First general session.
12:15—Visit to office of President Coolidge.
2.—Group sessions at Hotel Washington.
8.—Reception at Hotel Washington by the District of Columbia Library Association.

Tuesday, May 22.

10.—Second general session.
2.—Group sessions.
4 to 6.—Bus tour of historic points in Washington.
7.—Annual dinner at Hotel Washington.

Wednesday, May 23.

10.—Third general session.
2.—Group sessions.
2.—Visits to government libraries.

TRAVEL PLANS

Washington in May is at its prettiest. With the recent increase in membership, and especially under the new plan of making every member of a local association an associate member of the national association, the coming conference ought to be the greatest in the history of S. L. A. Recent conferences have brought together an attendance of about two hundred. This number is too small to obtain from the Central Passenger Association the reduced travel rate of a fare and a half for the round trip. With united effort it would seem that the minimum might be reached.

But to do it would mean that every member, especially those living nearer to Washington, and outside of the dollar-fare limit, should for the day travel by train, asking in every case for a certificate. More information on this point will be given later.

If 250 persons attend the conference, going thence by rail or boat line belonging to the Passenger Association, and each one asking for the S.L.A. travel certificate, everybody, even those from the middle west and the Pacific, will share in the benefit of a reduced railroad fare.

Last year the reduced railroad fare was available because S.L.A. met with A.L.A. This year, meeting separately, it will be necessary for S.L.A. alone to bring together 250 persons each of whom will ask for the travel certificate.

MARYLAND REGIONAL CATALOGERS

THE Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers met on February 18, with fifty-four persons present. Ellen A. Hendrick, chairman, presided.

Addresses were given by Isabella K. Rhodes, School of Library Service, Columbia University, Winifred Gregory, editor of the *Union List of Serials* and H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress. Short talks were given by Willard Austen, librarian of Cornell; Dor-

cas Fellows, editor of the Decimal Classification and Wilmer L. Hall, Virginia State Library.

Members of the Advisory Council elected:—Clara Chew of Aberdeen, Md.; Katherine H. Spicer of Richmond; Lina Carnahan. Belknap Severance was elected secretary-treasurer.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

In 1807, when the Boston Athenaeum first opened its doors in what is now Scollay Square, the town was bounded on three sides by water and had a population of 30,000, writes Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Athenaeum for thirty years, or one-fourth the entire period of its existence, in his annual report for 1927. Formal certificates for shares of stock were not issued until 1815. The second period in the institution's history began in 1837, with Boston still within its peninsula, altho before the third period of 1867 it had begun to extend westward toward Brookline. In 1837 the Athenaeum was the fifth greatest library in America, with 29,000 books. Only those at Philadelphia, Washington and Cambridge, with possibly New York, exceeded it. In 1867 the library had been for eighteen years in its present Beacon Street building. William F. Poole (of *Poole's Index*) was the librarian. The chief event was the completion and printing of the erudite Athenaeum catalog in five volumes, prepared by Charles Ammi Cutter, Mr. Poole's successor.

In 1897, when the fourth period began, there were four floors and 190,000 books. Now there are six and one-half floors and over 300,000 books. Expenditures for books have risen from $10,700 to $18,800. Capital has increased from $1,100,000 to $1,600,000. Shares in 1897 sold for about par, or three hundred dollars. They now sell for nine hundred dollars. In 1913 it was decided to enlarge the Beacon Street building in preference to moving to Arlington Street. The entire building was fireproofed and two stories were added without the loss of the indefinable atmosphere and charm of the old building. To live in the centre of the business district with both space and financial resources limited it has been necessary to restrict the library to a definite field, a field sometimes defined as a gentleman's library, keeping to such subjects as biography, history, travel, poetry, fiction, letters, and essays, and frankly eliminating science in its more technical aspects and works relating to the professions.

New Bedford was the first city in Massachusetts to take advantage of the library act of 1851. An ordinance establishing a free public library was passed in August 1852, and the library opened to the public on March 3, 1853, in a room on the second floor of the Perkins Building at 139 Union Street, writes George H. Tripp, second librarian to hold office in New Bedford, in the *New Bedford Standard*. The book collection was started with some 5,500 books transferred to the city by the New Bedford Social Library, a private institution which had had an honorable career of its own. The first major gift was $1,600 from George Howland, Jr., mayor of the city, which was his salary for a year. This fund is still one of the book funds, and is reserved for the purchase of valuable works of science. The cornerstone of the library building, now a part of the municipal building, was laid on August 28, 1856. Some time before this the quarters in the Perkins building were outgrown, and a request had been made for the removal of the library to the basement of the then city hall. Sylvia Ann Howland left $50,000 for book purchases in her will in 1863, and in 1904 Sarah E. Potter bequeathed $250,000, a munificent gift which has enabled the library to make large purchases of books and pictures which otherwise would have been beyond its means, and to provide over two hundred school room libraries, which circulated 143,034 books in 1927. As a result of the fire which in 1906 destroyed the interior of the old city hall, an agreement was made with the city by which the city hall should be renovated and adapted for the purposes of a free public library, and the so-called library building should be made over as a municipal building. Remodeling was completed before the end of 1910. The library has an extremely well-equipped department of genealogy and a large art department besides its regular departments, and circulated 571,560 books in 1927 as compared with 116,776 twenty-five years ago. The main reading room perpetuates the name of Robert C. Ingraham, who served the library during its first forty-eight years, and who, in the words of his successor, "combined in an unusual degree a love of books, care for their custody, and unfailing zeal in serving the interests of the public."

PENNSYLVANIA

A Library Institute, which was held under the auspices of the A.L.A. last month by the Drexel Library School, brought to Philadelphia a fine gathering of librarians from the Middle Atlantic States. Owing to the construction of the new Curtis organ, the Drexel auditorium could not be used and the Free Library of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania

very kindly offered rooms for the meetings.

The meetings were well attended, that for the college librarians being the smallest, with 115 in attendance, and the session on the problems of the small library bringing the greatest number, 210. The lecture room of the Free Library of Philadelphia was used for the discussion on the "Problems of the Large Library" and Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, of Baltimore, acted as chairman. The papers were short and the discussion full and to the point. This room in the new Library building is well adapted to such meetings.

It was somewhat of an innovation to make each day's program on one type of library. This made it possible for the busy librarian to attend the meeting of greatest interest concerned and prevented loss of time from work.

Mr. Rush, of Indianapolis, Mr. Milam, from the A.L.A. headquarters, and Miss Lovis, of Detroit, represented the Middle West, the other attendants being mostly local librarians.

GEORGIA

Recognizing that one-third of the total registration of the Washington Memorial Library of Macon, Georgia, is composed of children, the Macon Lions Club recently completely equipped and furnished a children's room on the main floor of the library building. It is lighted on three sides by six sets of windows, in addition to receiving light from large double doors. The Lions have pledged themselves to give continued support to the library and to supply additional books from time to time. An experienced children's librarian, Helen V. Daughtry of Greenville, S. C., is in charge.

OHIO

Shortly after its organization in 1923 the library board of the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library adopted a program of extension which has served since that time as a guide in the development of the library and has been carried out practically in its entirety. It has resulted in the establishment of six branches in neighborhoods hitherto unserved, in a building for the Birmingham Branch and sites for West Toledo and Toledo Heights, in library service for the hospitals of the city, in the establishment of a technology department, and in accumulation of funds towards buildings in West Toledo and Toledo Heights. Much progress also has been made in strengthening the library book collection, in improving the physical condition of the books and buildings, and in the development of a better-trained staff.

Encouraged by the success of this program, another is now contemplated which looks to a branch for the section bounded roughly by Cherry and Central Avenue and Bancroft. Branch service should also be considered for the Auburndale region. The present room in the main library used both for the technology department and the newspapers is too small for either purpose. Quarters, perhaps in rented space nearby, for either the technology department or the reading room would improve the service. The main building itself is outgrown, and funds should be acquired for a new one. A readers' adviser, a branch department and a monthly printed bulletin are also much to be desired.

ENGLAND

London is the alpha and omega of library development, uniting in the British Museum the imperfect remains of the most ancient libraries of the world with a magnificent library which is the consummation of modern progress, in the words of the valuable and absorbing Historical Introduction which Reginald Arthur Rye has prefixed to the third edition of his *Students' Guide to the Libraries of London* (University of London Press). Students of ancient literature will find in the libraries of the city large and important collections of clay tablets from Babylon and Assyria, and of papyri from Egypt, which date back to a remote past. London possesses not only the largest library in existence (if the method of counting at the Bibliothèque Nationale is disregarded), but also over six hundred and sixty other libraries of all classes and sizes which have been considered sufficiently interesting or useful to be included in the *Guide*.

The introduction supplies historical information relating to a number of libraries which once existed in London but have now disappeared or been destroyed. From accounts of the libraries of ancient civilization it proceeds to a consideration of English libraries from their first mention in the seventh century A.D. Monastic and church libraries and the libraries in episcopal palaces come first. Between 1421 and 1425 the executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury founded a public library in London which was the precursor of the Guildhall Library. Many of the English kings were ardent book collectors. The royal library, which contained over 10,000 volumes on the death of Charles the Second, was given to the nation by George II in 1757, and was supplemented by a collection given by George IV but formed by his immediate predecessor on the throne. The Great Fire of London in 1666 and the Gordon Riots were destructive elements in the library history of the city.

SCRIBNER'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Supplies the

BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

To Public, University, School and Club Libraries

AT LIBERAL LIBRARY DISCOUNTS

Service, Personal and Painstaking, Our Specialty
Orders, Small and Large, Receive the Same Careful Attention

Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Ave. at 48th St., **New York**

PROMPT SHIPMENT

More libraries purchased supplies from Gaylord Bros. Inc., during 1927 than ever before. No matter how much the volume of business increases, our efficient organization enables us to adhere to the basic principle of our business—

"Prompt Shipment"

This means that all orders are filled the same day they are received except those involving special printing or manufacture; these are always filled within 2 or 3 days.

GAYLORD BROS., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. and STOCKTON, CALIF.

The British Museum was first opened to the public on Monday, January 15th, 1759. At the commencement of the next century enthusiasm was shown for proprietary libraries set on foot by unions of shareholders who purchased shares and contributed annual subscriptions for the upkeep of the association. These included the Royal Institution, the London Institution, and others. Mechanics' Institutes, originally founded at Glasgow and introduced to London in 1824, may be regarded as a humbler form of the same kind of establishment and were the forerunners of the municipal library. The libraries of the Athenaeum Club, the Reform Club, the National Liberal Club and others are taken up in some detail.

NEW ZEALAND

In the half-century elapsing between the first census of libraries and the 1926 general census the population of the Dominion of New Zealand has increased over fourfold. The growth of libraries has been even more rapid. The 161 institutions of 1874, with their 98,000 volumes, have grown to 435, possessing 1,267,000 volumes. Thirty-four of the libraries recorded in 1926 were in existence prior to 1870. Altho only 38 per cent of the dominion's population (excluding Maoris) is resident in the South Island, more than one-half of the public libraries are situated there. Otago possesses perhaps the greatest share in relation to population. More than half the total libraries are situated in small unmunicipalized townships or in purely rural centers. Figures indicate that the general government provided over 50 per cent of the initial cost for 14 per cent of libraries reporting, and that local authorities bore over 50 per cent in 31 per cent of cases. In 67 per cent of cases assistance from bequests or gifts was under five per cent of the total outlay.

The largest factor in revenue is that of members' subscriptions (including gifts). This item in 75 per cent of cases provided at least half the total upkeep. Government subsidies are given to libraries in country districts where the population does not exceed 1,500. The sum to be allocated is based upon voluntary contributions, and subsidies usually aggregate about £3,000 annually. The subscription in the majority of libraries of the 194 in the group which charges from 10s. to £1 is ten shillings. A majority of fiction as compared with other literature is found in 97 per cent of the libraries. English publications are easily in the lead among magazines and periodicals stocked, followed by New Zealand and American (including Canadian) publications.

OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made to subscribers to the LIBRARY JOURNAL *for insertion of notices in this department. Answers should be sent to the respective advertisers.*

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted a general library assistant who can eventually qualify for position of first assistant. Must be library school graduate, and have some college work and public library experience. Personal interview essential. Address Public Library, Royal Oak, Mich.

Wanted, experienced library school graduate as head of children's department in city of 35,000 inhabitants, near Los Angeles. Initial salary $125, with opportunity for advancement. Apply, with photographs and details, to Marian P. Greene, Alhambra Public Library, Alhambra, California.

Wanted, children's librarian with special training and several years' experience, preferably in large library. Apply Tulare County Free Library, Visalia, Calif.

Wanted, a cataloger who will assist with reference work. Salary $1500. Kansas State Historical Library, Topeka, Kansas.

POSITIONS WANTED

Experienced librarian, woman, wants change. Prefers public library in middle west. L. L. 6.

Library school graduate. A college librarian, eight years' experience, would like temporary work from about June 20th to September 1. Prefers west of the Missouri River. P. V. 6.

Trained librarian wants a position within commuting distance of Philadelphia. Has had fifteen years' experience in general and engineering library work and is qualified to organize and take full charge of a technical library. P. E. 6.

Trained librarian, college graduate, with public library experience in adult and children's work, wishes position in New England or North Atlantic States. Prefers small library with assistants or full charge of children's department in larger library. Will accept temporary position in a summer-resort town. L. W. 6.

Graduate of college and of library school, with several years' experience in university libraries, desires new administrative position in a college or public library, preferably in the East, on or after September first. D. C. 6.

Trained librarian, with nine years' experience (college and public library work, desires permanent or summer position in library, publishing, or other business house. Experienced cataloger. Has reorganized small public library. C. 6.

Librarian, library school graduate, some college work, experienced in organizing special libraries—engineering and economic—wants position in which executive ability and wide knowledge of technical and business literature may be put to good account. G. L. 6.

Education and Psychology completely covered in the

LOYOLA EDUCATIONAL INDEX

A complete author and subject index to education and psychology.

Issued in February, April, June, and October, and cumulated in December.

Edited by Austin G. Schmidt (Ph.D., Education, University of Michigan), Florence H. McIntosh (M.A., University of Illinois), and the Faculty of the Graduate School of Loyola University, Chicago.

Subscription, $15.00 a year.

Loyola Educational Index
3441 North Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

GERMAN COMMERCE YEARBOOK 1928

Dr. H. Kuhnert, Editor

in Cooperation with the German Association to foster Trade-Relations between Germany and the U. S. A.

Introduction by
Dr. Gustav Stresemann
Minister of Foreign Affairs

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF MODERN GERMANY

A survey by forty-three leaders of German Industry and Commerce on Economic Germany of to-day in all its phases, also on the status of the present relations between Germany and the United States.

Valuable Reference Book for Libraries

Price $5.00

B. WESTERMANN CO., INC.
13 West 46th St., New York

All Libraries Will Want Our Latest Publication:

The Neutrality of the Netherlands During the World War

by Prof. Amry Vandenbosch
Dept. Political Science; University of Kentucky
Cloth, Postpaid $4.00

A Work of Extraordinary merit.. The Carnegie Endowment for Peace thought so much of the book, that they ordered 200 copies for distribution to Libraries.

Ask for Our Catalogues and Lists of our Publications, Our Special Offers in Fiction, Theology, Science, Sets of Books of all Kinds, etc.

Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.
234 Pearl St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Contemporary Biography

In the

Two Current Vols.—A and B

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

1800 Biographies of America's leading Statesmen, Educators, Scientists, Churchmen, Authors and Industrialists

500 to 3000 words in length

Containing a carefully complied record of Contemporary Events in all fields of Activity, much of which is published for the first time and will not be found elsewhere.

Bound in a special lock-leaf binder, the biographies will be revised and enlarged periodically to keep them up to date—a most valuable service to Reference Librarians.

Cumulative index to both volumes (topical and personal) in Current Volume B.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
70 Fifth Avenue New York

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE supplement to the *New Republic* of February 22 on adult education is designed to give special emphasis to a subject which represents a continuing interest, in the words of the editor. Albert Mansbridge, H. M. Kallen and Harold J. Laski are among the contributors. Several articles intended for this supplement will appear in succeeding numbers of regular editions. Hans Hofmann's article on "The Library's Function" is summarized elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A REVISION of the Library of Congress Classification schedules for Class B Religion (Part II—BL–BX) is now ready. The reclassification of Class B has not yet been completed (some 20,000 of the volumes in that class are still to be reclassified) but "enough has been done, it is thought, to justify the printing of the schedules, the part not yet classified consisting of parts of collections, sermons, hymns, miscellaneous theological works and . . . pamphlets, the classifying of which will not materially modify the scheme." (337p. 75c.)

THE outcome of a lecture on British university libraries delivered by Luxmore Newcombe, now librarian of the Central Library for Students, at University College, London, *The University and College Libraries of Great Britain and Ireland*, is an introduction to the research use of collections in 310 libraries totaling about nine and a half million volumes, 30,000 manuscripts, 15,250 incunabula, 50,700 books printed before 1640, and over 60,000 sets of periodicals. For each institution are given: the date of founding, the name of the librarian, hours of service, number of volumes, subjects covered, catalog and classification, whether books may be consulted or borrowed by outsiders and on what conditions. An introductory chapter touches briefly upon the Central Library for Students, on the Science Library at South Kensington, and on publications by or about libraries and their contents which will help the research worker in his use of libraries.

THE volume for 1926 of the British Library Association's *Subject Index to Periodicals* has just been issued in a form rather different from that of the last volumes published.

The *Index* begun in 1915 first appeared as Class Lists with an annual consolidated volume, and the volume for 1915 and the Class Lists for 1916 were amalgamated in a single volume indexing over 530 periodicals and containing about 29,000 entries with an author index of about 14,000 names. Thereafter, namely for the years 1917-1922, Class Lists only were issued, and the volumes for 1923 to 1925 now in preparation have not yet been published.

With the present volume the Class List arrangement is discontinued, the arrangement being alphabetical by subjects. Some six hundred periodicals—British, American and Continental—are indexed thru about 21,000 entries.

The honorary editor, E. Wyndham Hulme, formerly librarian of the Patent Office library, has resigned after twelve years of service to the *Index*.

The *Index* is published by the Association at £3 10s. Single class lists are obtainable from Grafton and Co., 51 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Any profits made are to be used in reducing the subscriptions for future volumes.

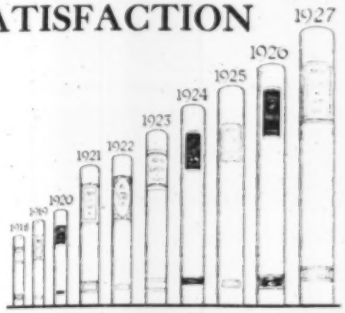
The editorial committee consists of S. A. Pitt, Glasgow City librarian, Walter Powell, Birmingham librarian, and George A. Stephen, librarian of the Norwich Public Libraries.

ISSUE No. 1, 1928, of the *Manchuria Monitor* contains the following contributions to the ease of research.

"Systematic Index of Articles and Notes in Russian Printed in the *Manchuria Monitor* and *Economic Bulletin*, Published by the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1927," pages 81-98. The subjects covered are: Administration, Courts, Law; Education (General, Technical, Special); Trade; Co-operative Business; General Transport Matters; Railway Transport; Maritime Transport; Ports; River Transport; Overland Transport by Car and Motor Car; Communications; Economic Constructive Work, General Topics of Industry, Budget, Banks, Monetary Circulation; Mining Industries; Manufacturing Industries; Electrification; Labour Movement and Wages; Rationalization of Labour; Rural Economy; Timber Industry and Trade in Timber; Cattle Raising, Bird Rearing, Apiculture, Hunting; Beans, Bean Oil, Bean Cake; Emigration and Colonization; Concessions; Geography, Ethnography, Travels, Expeditions, Descriptions; Botanics; Public Hygiene; Arts; Conventions and Congresses; Meteorology; Bibliography and Reviews.

In the section Bibliography and Reviews reference is made to the "Systematic Index of Articles and Authors for the *Asia Monitor* 1909-1927" in the *Manchuria Monitor*, 1927, no. 6, pp. 60-73.

CONFIDENCE AND SATISFACTION



Our hundreds of regular library customers have made possible a **forty percent average yearly increase in our business for the past ten years.** This is evidence of their confidence and satisfaction.

We specialize in the rebinding of books for public, private and institutional libraries.

Our plants are strategically located so as to serve the entire East of the Mississippi River territory most effectively.

Write us for information and prices on the new two-tone buckram washable binding, for which libraries are evidencing a growing demand.

The National Library Bindery Company

West Springfield Atlanta
Cleveland Indianapolis
(and the G. D. Emerson Co. plant in Philadelphia)

LIBRARY OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE

EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN
C ALPHONSO SMITH
Editors-in-Chief

CHARLES W. KENT
JOHN CALVIN METCALF
Literary Editors

Nearly three hundred Southern Men of Letters Contributing

A PUBLICATION OF REAL IMPORTANCE TO THE LIBRARY, FURNISHING A BIOGRAPHY AND WRITINGS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES, SOUGHT FOR BUT NOT ELSEWHERE AVAILABLE.

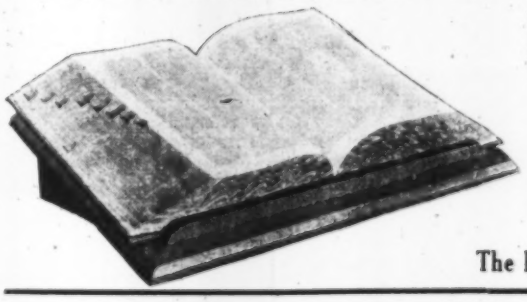
"This important series is furnished in the belief that it will enrich the national spirit by the light it throws upon the life of a sincere and distinctive section of the Republic."

These 17 volumes, in addition to its larger human and national purpose, will make clear that the literary barrenness of the South has been overstated and its contributions to American literature undervalued both as to quantity and quality.

For descriptive brochure write

THE MARTIN & HOYT CO.
Publishers **Atlanta, Ga.**

SAVE THE STRAIN ON YOUR DICTIONARIES



The strain on the binding stitchings of much handled dictionaries and other large, bulky volumes is usually enormous. Stitchings break down, sections loosen and become lost. Avoid all this by installing our new

REVOLVING DICTIONARY STAND

PORTABLE CONVENIENT INEXPENSIVE

Made from genuine quartered oak or in mahogany finish; obtainable also in the white wood or will be specially finished to order. Write us for full details.

The H. R. HUNTTING CO., Springfield, Mass.

CURRENT AND OUT OF PRINT BOOKS

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

LIBRARIES' EUROPEAN AGENT

LEIPZIG, 14 Querstr. Germany

CONTINUATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS

In the English section, pages 16-17, there is an "Alphabetical Index of Articles Published in the English Section of the *Manchuria Monitor* in 1927."

"So much material on this particular section of the world, even if the bulk of it is in Russian, seems worth bringing to the attention of the library world," writes Richard H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., to whom we are indebted for this notice.

IN THE CURRENT PERIODICALS

BOOKS AND READING

Fargo, L. F. Bread versus dynamite. *Wilson Bull.* 3:155-159. 1928.

Herron, Miriam. A next-to-nothing library of modern authors. *Wilson Bull.* 3:182-184. 1928.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS. *See* KALAMAZOO (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Singley, Louise. Some suggestions for younger children's books among the new titles. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 19:3-7. 1928.

CHILDREN'S READING

Olcott, F. J. *The Children's Reading.* rev. and enl. ed. Houghton. 1927. cl. 427p. $2.

Reynolds, Helen. What a children's librarian can do to direct the reading tastes of the child. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 19:34-35. 1928.

EDUCATION, ADULT

The New Republic. Adult education section. 54:26-52. 1928.

Tompkins, M. D. The library's part in adult education. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 24:30-32. 1928.

Whiting, F. A., and others. *1927 Report of the Committee on Adult Education.* Cleveland, Ohio: Pub. for the Cleveland Conference for Educational Co-operation, 1927. pap. 70p.

FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY (IND.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Thirty-three years of Public Service. Fort Wayne: The Library, 1928. 14p. pap.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Steinman, Elizabeth. The importance of U. S. government documents as reference aids. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 19:8-9. 1928.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Brown, Zaidee, ed. *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries:* a selected list of 2600 books. Wilson, 1928. cl. 346p. ("Standard Catalog" Ser.)

Newman, Irene. Essential aids for the high school librarian. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 24:43-45. 1928.

HISTORY. *See* LOCAL AND COUNTY HISTORY.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Books for the sick. *Wilson Bull.* 3:187-188. 1928.

KALAMAZOO (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Kalamazoo Public Library opens new branch. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* plans. 19:37-38. 1928.

LIBRARIES

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American libraries. *Pan American Union Bulletin.* 62:156-168. 1928.

See also PUBLIC LIBRARIES; SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. *Classification. Class B. Part II. BL-BX, Religion.* Printed as Manuscript. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1927. pap. 337p. 75c.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

English, Gladys, comp. Library periodicals in English. LIB. JOUR. 53:163-169. 1928.

LIGHTING—ELECTRIC

Braun, O. E. Stack lighting. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 24:41-42. 1928.

LOCAL AND COUNTY HISTORY

Newsome, A. R. Collection and preservation of local history by North Carolina libraries. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:11-16. 1927.

MOTION PICTURES IN LIBRARIES

Motion picture library. In: Roosevelt Memorial Association. *Annual Report, 1927.* p. 17-19.

MUTILATION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS

Book mutilation. Chicago Public Library. *Staff News.* 6:43-44. 1928.

NORTH CAROLINA. *See* LOCAL AND COUNTY HISTORY.

PERIODICALS

Walter, F. K. *Periodicals for the Small Library.* 5th ed. entirely rewritten. A. L. A., 1928. pap. 94p.

PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY

Exercises at the Opening of the Main Building of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1927. bds. [43] p.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Books for All for March is a fiftieth anniversary number. 3:77-87. 1928.

Foster, W. E. *The First Fifty Years of the Providence Public Library, 1878-1928.* Providence: The Library, 1928. pap. 46p.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Hunt, K. G. The public library and its public. *Lib. World.* 30:179-183. 1928. To be continued.

Mitchell, J. M. Libraries; their principal objects and ideals for the future. *Lib. and Book World.* 17:226-229. 1928.

Rowe, N. M. The librarian's responsibility to the state. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:17-21. 1927.

Severin, L. S. The library as an asset to the community. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 13:71-76. 1927.

ENGLAND

Jones, Helen J. An essay and commentary on the Departmental Committee's *Report on Public Libraries in England and Wales. Lib. Assistant* 21:34-41. 1928.

GERMANY

Hofmann, Hans. The library's function. *New Republic.* 54:35-38. 1928.

NEW ZEALAND

Dominion of New Zealand. *Census, 1926.* Vol. XV. Public libraries and places of worship. Wellington: Census and Statistics Office, 1927. pap. 13p. 1s. 6d.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Conner, Martha. How to study reference books. LIB. JOUR. 53:159-162. 1928.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Bostwick, A. E. Public library service to schools. *Missouri School Journal.* 45:317-318. 1928.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE. LINCOLN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Dedication of Lincoln Memorial Library. Address by President Coolidge. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 13:60-68. 1927.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Ranck, S. H. The collection of furniture books in the Grand Rapids Public Library. *Bulletin.* 23:84-87. 1927.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

UNITED STATES

Special Libraries for February 1928 is a Pittsburgh number (19:33-45. 1928).

STACKS, LIGHTING OF. *See* LIGHTING—ELECTRIC

YALE UNIVERSITY. STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Keogh, Andrew. The Sterling Memorial Library. *Yale Alumni Weekly.* 37:625-627. 1928.

THERE MUST BE A REASON

We have just closed our Biggest Business Year. Each year previous shows Steady Increase

YET

We have no traveling representative
We make no personal solicitation for Business.

OUR ONLY REPRESENTATIVES

A Carefully Prepared Catalogue The Best Possible Service and Binding.

THE H. R. HUNTTING COMPANY
Myrick Building

Booksellers & Bookbinders
Springfield, Mass.

If Books Could Be Better Bound We Would Do It | *Any Book of Any Publishers In Any Binding*

NOW READY A VERITABLE MINE OF INFORMATION

"COMMERCIAL ART PRACTICE"

A WORKING TEXTBOOK FOR ALL WHO PRODUCE, BUY, SELL OR USE ART IN COMMERCE

By

CHARLES C. KNIGHTS and FRANK E. NORMAN

Size 9½ in. x 7¼ in., Profusely Illustrated in Halftone and Colour.
Covering Pictorial Advertising, Camera Craft, Blocks, Layouts, and Printing Processes. 176 pages

Price—15s. od. net (postage 1/- extra)

Order from any bookseller or from the Agents for America:

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, LIMITED 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. 2
NEW YORK AGENCY—21 PEARL STREET

THE
POLISH BOOK IMPORTING CO.
INC.
38 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Is the largest
Foreign Language Bookstore
in the United States
and
has the largest well selected
stock of Polish books
on all subjects.
CATALOG UPON REQUEST

Out-of-Print Books and Books on Special Subjects

promptly and reasonably supplied from our own stock, or diligently searched for and reported free of charge. We carry a CHOICE STOCK OF SECOND HAND BOOKS in all departments of Art, Science, and Literature and pay particular attention to the wants of Public, University and Special Libraries

Correspondence Solicited

DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, Inc.
66 Fifth Avenue New York City
Telephone: Chelsea 5670 Open Evenings

THE JOHNSTON MAGAZINE HOLDER

JOHNSTON
Library Magazine Holders

This type of Cover is the most successful and well known Magazine Holder for Reading Rooms and Libraries

Strongly and firmly built, they withstand the wear of long and continued usage.

Made in all sizes and styles of binding. Write for Catalog

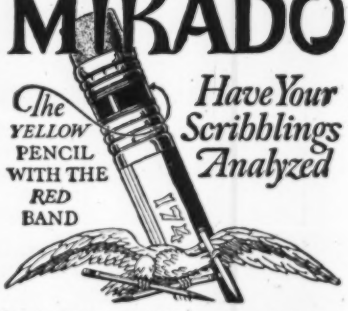
William G. Johnston Company 1130 Ridge Avenue Pittsburgh · Penna

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PILGRIMAGE
TO
EUROPE
inclusive $745 Price
June 30th to September 6th
A Limited Group of Librarians and Booklovers under
THEODORE W. KOCH
Librarian, Northwestern University, will visit the Principal Libraries, Publishing Houses, Dealers and Book Centres of Europe.
For full information
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRAVEL, INC.
Mgrs. University Tours
110 East 42nd St. New York City

Do You Want a Better Position?
We have desirable openings all over U. S. All branches of library work. Write us for complete information.

Do You Need a New Librarian?
Tell us your needs. We can supply the person you require for any place on your staff. Service free to employers.

Dept. A
AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
WINDSOR, CONN.

MIKADO


Louise Rice, world famous graphologist, can positively read your talents, virtues and faults in the drawings, words and what nots that you scribble when "lost in thought".
Send your "scribblings" or signature for analysis. Enclose the picture of the Mikado head, cut from a box of Mikado pencils, and ten cents. Address Louise Rice, care of
EAGLE PENCIL CO., NEW YORK CITY

LITERARY MAPS FOR LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND HOMES
By PAUL M. PAINE
of the Syracuse Public Library
A uniform series, each map is 22x28 inches, printed in four colors
I Map of Adventures
II Map of America's Making
III Booklover's Map of America
IV Booklover's Map of the British Isles
Price, each, $2.50
R. R. BOWKER CO., Publishers
62 West 45th Street. New York

MEND BOOKS ECONOMICAL DURABLE SIMPLE FLEXIBLE
Libraries save by repairing torn bindings with
Monarch Flexible Bookbinding Glue
Lowest wholesale prices *Trial sample for 10c.*
Also Mucilage, Library Paste, Envelope and Label Gum, Etc.
MONARCH GLUE CO.
202 Main Street Est. 1907 Cincinnati, Ohio

LIBRARY AGENTS
OUT OF PRINT BOOKS
BACK NUMBER MAGAZINES
NATIONAL BIBLIOPHILE SERVICE
347 5th Avenue. New York City

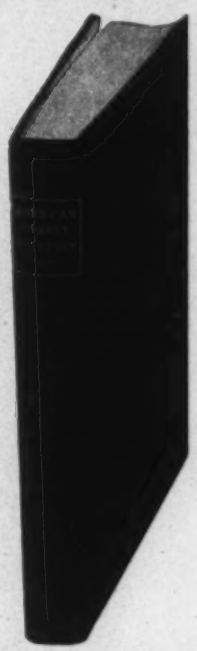
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller
The Hague, Holland
OLD AND MODERN BOOKS
CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

McLEISH & SONS, Booksellers
17 Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, Eng.
Catalogue No. 35.—15th and 16th century Books; 16th, 17th, and 18th century English Books; Books from Famous Presses, Bindings, etc.—855 Items. Sent Free on Application.

American Library Directory, 1927

A Classified List of 11,000 Libraries

With Names of Librarians



With Library Statistics 1926

Contents divided as follows:

1. **Public Libraries. (4603 entries)**
Arranged alphabetically by states, and thereunder by cities and towns. State commission heads each list, and the state library. County libraries listed under name of town.

2. **Educational and Professional Libraries. (2618 entries)**
Includes libraries of universities, colleges, and normal schools.

3. **High School Libraries. (2490 entries)**
The most complete list of high school libraries which has yet been published.

4. **Business and Special Libraries. (843 entries)**
A list of libraries connected with business concerns or cognate organizations.

5. **Libraries in U. S. Territories. (37 entries)**
List of libraries in outlying regions where the United States has jurisdiction.

6. **Miscellaneous Libraries. (258 entries)**
Libraries of private clubs, hospitals, army posts, prisons, etc.

7. **Libraries of Canada. (454 entries)**

8. **Library Organizations and Library Schools. (147 entries)**

512 Pages. Octavo. Cloth Binding. Price $10 Net

R. R. BOWKER COMPANY 62 W. 45th St., New York

Librarian—Cora Miltimore *Architects—Edwards and Sayward, Atlanta*

READING ROOM, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARY
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Good taste— inviting and enduring

The reading room that is L. B. equipped is a perpetual invitation to return. It provides the sort of surroundings the student likes. It bids the hurried visitor pause and read a while. It has atmosphere and charm.

Good taste governs the making of L. B. technical library furnishings. Good taste—expressed in unaffected design and in the quiet tone of natural oak in which this equipment is finished. The essential fitness of L. B. tables, chairs, and bookshelves contributes hugely to the popularity of a Reading Room.

And this L. B. quality of good taste is an enduring one. L. B. library equipment is constructed to combat years of constant daily use. For more than a quarter century Library Bureau has been building into its technical furnishings an intimate knowledge of the supervisory problems of the librarian and has been achieving that nice balance between beauty and solidity which spells satisfaction.

After all—there's no substitute for experience. It is reflected in the marked durability of L. B. reading tables. It reveals itself in the painstaking design of L. B. readers' chairs. It is apparent in the simplicity of line and the tasteful absence of intricate ornament in L. B. technical library furniture.

This experience is wholly at the disposal of the librarian and the architect who are planning the arrangement of a new building or the alteration of an old one. L. B. Library Department specialists have their headquarters at the central cities of the United States. Consult them freely—without obligating yourself in any way.

Library Bureau

Division of Remington Rand Business Service Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Headquarter Points of the Library Department

118 Federal St. Boston, Mass.	451 Broadway New York City	114 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Ill.	1200 S. Grand Ave. Los Angeles, Cal.	39 Second St. San Francisco, Cal.

RIDER PRESS, NEW YORK